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New Dock Compact Signed; Poles Form Army in West; Chinese Capital Is Bombed

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 29, 1939

New West Coast Dock Compact Signed

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Waterfront Employers Association announced it had signed an agreement with union longshoremen for an indefinite extension of the current dock agreement, which expires Sept. 30.

Sikorski Commands Polish Army in France

PARIS (AP)—Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, former Premier of Poland, today was named head of a Polish Army being formed in France to fight with French and British troops against Germany.

General Sikorski was a leader of the pre-World War nationalist movement in Poland. During the War, he was a member of the National Committee and head of its military department. He was Chief of the General Staff in 1921-22, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior in 1923 and Minister of War the next two years.

Japanese Planes Drop Bombs on Chungking

CHUNGKING (AP)—Suburban areas of Chungking, capital of China, where the airfield and industrial enterprises are situated, were heavily bombed last night by Japanese warplanes. Japanese bombers also attacked Chinese centers from 100 to 200 miles down the Yangtze River.

Philippine Vote Rejects Independence Delay

MANILA (AP) (Saturday)—A resolution stating that the Filipino people do not desire a re-examination of the independence question, but want complete indeepndence in 1946, as provided by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, was adopted today by the National Assembly. The resolution was approved 53 to 7.

The proposal to reconsider independence, in the light of present world conditions, was made by Assemblyman Jose Romero, former Floor leader.

Chinese Boy Accepted as Dalai Lama

CHUNGKING (AP)—Chinese press dispatches reported that China's candidate—a 5-year-old boy—had been accepted in a secret council at Lhasa as the next Dalai Lama, political pontiff of Tibet.

The last Dalai Lama passed on Dec. 17, 1933. Tibetan Buddhists' search for a baby boy born at the moment of the Dalai Lama's passing yielded three children, one of them from Koko Nor, in innermost China. This lad has just ended a 1,000-mile journey to Tibet.

Knitting Minimum Wage Conference Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Wage-Hour Committee considering minimum wages for the knitted outerwear industry will meet here Oct. 25, the Wage-Hour Division announced today.

Charles Ray, Holyoke, Mass., Chairman of the Committee, said manufacturers, trade associations, and labor unions would be asked to submit recommendations for a minimum wage.

Hitler Forms Führer Escort Battalion

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler today established a Führer Escort Battalion composed of military units which guarded him on his tour of the Eastern Front and stood watch over his railway train headquarters.

Churchill to Radiocast War News Sunday

LONDON (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company announced today that Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, would radiocast on "The First Month of the War" at 9:15 p. m. Sunday (3:15 p. m., E. S. T.).

Parkman to Take Gas Issue Before State Supreme Court

Protests against the $400,000 annual rate increase granted to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by the State Public Utilities Commission after a rate fight of nearly two years were mounting today with Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, the chief critic, who declared he will carry the fight to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Parkman and his staff went into conference this morning on an analysis of the Commission's decision seeking the "peg" on which to base the city's appeal.

While company revenue is expected to be boosted by $400,000 instead of $1,155,000 as requested in the original company petition for a rate increase, Mr. Parkman was "disappointed by the action of the majority [of the Commission] in substituting even higher rates for small consumers than the company asked for."

The Corporation Counsel, whose department carried on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's fight against the proposed increase, challenged the Commission's contention that most of the small users of gas are apartment dwellers receiving a "substantial income."

Parkman Criticizes

"If that is so," Mr. Parkman stated, "then 170,000 families in Boston have substantial income because 90 per cent of the company's customers use less than 3,500 cubic feet of gas a month and will have increased rates as a result of the Commission's decision."

The petition on which the Commission granted increase rates was the second filed by the company. In January, 1938, the Boston Consolidated Gas Company filed its original petition. A year later, the Commission denied the increase on a technicality. Nine months ago, the company filed its second petition under which it asked for a $900,000 annual revenue boost.

Under the rate schedule approved by the Commission, persons now paying gas bills up to $4 a month will pay an average of 30 cents a month more. No increase was granted against customers paying $4 monthly bills, while those paying higher monthly bills will have been granted decreases.

The highest increases granted affects so-called "convenience customers" who use 100 cubic feet of gas a month. Instead of the present 60-cent rate, they will pay $1 for the first 100 cubic feet. The new rates do not apply to house heating, kitchen heating, and industrial rates.

In Effect Oct. 1

The new schedule will go into effect on Sunday, Oct. 1.

The decision was approved by Francis M. McKeown, chairman; Richard D. Grant, John J. Curley, and John M. Whouley. Abraham C. Webber, the fifth member, filed a dissenting report in which he said the new rates might drive the small users to other fuels for household purposes.

Commenting on the new schedule, E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Boston Consolidated, pointed cut the company last year received a return on its capital stock of less than 2 per cent.

"How much actual revenue the new rates will yield is a question only time can answer," he said "If the amount estimated by the department is realized, the total return on capital stock will still be little more than 3 per cent. It may amount to less. . . .

"Forty cents a month is the maximum increase, and this applies to less than 3 per cent of our customers. The average additional cost to small users will be 30 cents, or about one cent a day Our studies show that these convenience customers are not generally the people with low incomes and large families. The latter are

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The Changing World
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Welcome to Boston, Or at Least 'Hello'

With a bouquet of luxuriant verbiage, the keys of the City of Boston were bestowed by representatives of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin yesterday in a formal greeting prepared for William H. Menn of Los Angeles, President of the National Association of Insurance Agents.

The recipient, brought in hastily by a fireman sent out to locate the distinguished visitor, wore an expression of rather uncomfortable surprise and bewilderment.

Finally he managed to break into the flow of complimentary remarks. He did not say who he was—but he was quite sure he was not Mr. Menn.

Harvard Refugee Students Describe Scene 'Back Home'

A comfortable, old-fashioned living room with simple furnishings, a fireplace to lend atmosphere, and a radio tuned to a Brahms symphony—this was the scene in the newly established International Club, far from the upheaval of Europe, where four of the refugee students who are at Harvard on special scholarships were interviewed today.

The men were absorbed in their academic pursuits, and only with an effort could recall the experiences of the past few months.

But when told, the tales were vivid enough to satisfy most novelists: tales of timely escapes from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany proper, of folks back home whose letters tell nothing for fear of reprisal, of overwhelming gratitude to be in a land where they can study at peace and not worry for fear their every move is watched.

Left Last March

"I left Czechoslovakia last March, on Saturday the 11th. On Wednesday the 15th Hitler marched in." This was the experience of Walter Robitschek, of Prague.

"But that is not my only piece of fortune. It was in September of last year. Hitler was demanding the Sudetenland, and we all knew what that meant. My friend, George Springer, and I, we decided to enter the army two years early — because, you know, we would have been forced to enlist for training when we were 21, anyway.

Well, then on September 23rd they mobilized everyone, only they took the trained men first because there was no room for us all in the barracks. So we were put off, but we were all ready to fight.

"Then they sold Czechoslovakia at Munich, just five days after. I didn't have to go into the army after all. It was too late; we all knew what was coming, and so I decided to come to America. We just got out in time!"

While his friend was talking,

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Americas Show Unprecedented Unity of Goals

War in Europe serves to break down barriers and draw the Western Hemisphere together.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 29—Under the impact of the war abroad, economic instruments for inter-American co-operation often sponsored in the past but never realized, are today being crystalized at the consultations at Panama through projects submitted by Uruguay, Mexico, Ecuador, and the United States.

Argentine cordiality keynotes the continuing unity of purpose here as the historic consultations enter the stage of detailed negotiation on issues affecting the vital interests of 21 American nations. At Lima last December, Argentina's attitude was markedly more independent, although many reports exaggerated the situation by overlooking the basic Argentine allegiance to the New World order whenever any actual outside menace might arise.

Leopoldo Melo, chief of the Argentine delegation, attending the first full session of the commission composed of 21 foreign ministers or chiefs of delegations, pledged Argentina's devotion "to the common task."

New Solidarity is Evident

Deeper than any specific economic or neutrality project in Panama today, resides a mutual sentiment of inter-American solidarity unbroken even by difficulties incidental to the adjusting of diverse details of national viewpoints.

Lunching in the high ceilinged wooded interior Hotel Tivoli with the Monitor correspondent, Dr. Luis Fernando Guachalla, Minister of Bolivia gave revealing reason for the change.

"Mister Minister, how do you explain unquestionable gains in continental solidarity shown here compared with the discords at Buenos Aires in 1936 and the bickerings at Lima less than a year ago?"

Representing the country that recently sacrificed national interests to some extent to conclude peace with Uruguay in the Chaco, Dr. Guachalla thoughtfully replied:

Fear Spread of Nazism

"Our countries without exception fear the spread in the world of political systems that deny civil liberties and absorb small nations. The tie that binds the Americas into an indissoluble unity, is not primarily geographical nor economic. The situation is clear when we imagine the territory of the United States occupied by a power hostile to our freedom, and the United States under its present en-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Reich-Soviet Tighten Bonds; Attempt to Dictate Peace Fails to Shake Democracies

By a Staff Artist

Russia's Coup in Estonia

Upper left: Karl Selter, Foreign Minister of Estonia. Upper right: Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar. They "negotiated" a treaty giving Russia maritime and naval rights on the Estonian coast, details of which are shown in the map, including the islands where the Russian bases are to be established.

Poland partitioned again by Moscow parley, with Germany getting big minority problem—Military alliance later is hinted as Stalin and Hitler agree on domination of Eastern Europe.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 29—The temporary disappearance of Poland from the map of Europe, the Russo-German determination to carve up and dominate the whole of eastern Europe, as well as the attempt by these two totalitarian States to dictate peace on the western front, are the outstanding consequences of the new agreement reached between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Whatever may be the ultimate effects of the two-day Moscow visit of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister; both this and his previous trip indicate a much closer Russo-German co-operation in Eastern Europe than most people would have thought possible some weeks, or even days, ago. A significant determination by Berlin to bring Moscow more and more into the European picture is disclosed.

In London it is declared in semi-official circles that this new agreement contains nothing more than was expected, yet the fact remains that for a long time it was assumed that Russo-German hatred and suspicion were such that they would never have agreed to a joint frontier in their own interest. But today it is seen that such a contention was apparently unfounded, since both have agreed upon a common frontier which completely wipes Poland off the map.

What Each Gets

It is significant that in the demarcation of this new frontier, Germany takes practically the whole of what may be called "Poland proper," that is, the territory occupied almost exclusively by Poles, while Russia confines itself largely to the annexation of territory containing a vast majority of Ukrainians, that is, the territory which was Russian before 1919. By acting thus, the Soviet may appear to be conceding too much to the Reich, but, in reality, this concession is likely to prove a wise move on the Soviet's part, since in the moment of success it does not close its eyes to the fundamental issue of nationality, which doubtless will again assert itself. It also places Russia in a strong position when the war is ended, and new territorial divisions have to be made.

In any case, it is clear that Germany, by the incorporation of such a Polish minority, is laying up for itself another grave problem within its own borders in the settlement of which Russia, as a future Pan-Slav leader, may well have a decisive word.

Change in Plans

Germany's expediency and tactics in this present development are apparent in the fact that the policy it is now following runs so contrary to what has been so long considered the genuine interests of Germany. Germany's one desire was the exclusion of Russia from Europe, not only because in its earlier period of anti-Bolshevik agitation the National Socialist regime wished to use such action as a pretext to justify its propaganda that it was the bulwark of western civilization against Communism, but also, at a later date, as its various annexations of Austria and Czechoslovakia turned out to be such cheap and easy successes it believed it would be able to extend its political and economic "Lebensraum," or elbow-room, into the Balkans. In fact, it will be remembered that not many weeks ago Germany was telling Britain and France that neither they nor any other great power had any business to interfere east of the Rhine.

When, however, Britain and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Allies Undaunted By 'Threat' From Red-Nazi Accord

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—French spokesmen today reaffirmed the determination of France and Britain to continue their war on the Nazi regime despite the implied threat of the Moscow accord of joint German-Russian action to make them sue for peace.

The Nation awaited peace moves by the two large Eastern Powers, moves which were considered inevitable sequels to the Moscow agreement partitioning Poland, declaring for an end of war on German-Russian terms, pledging Russian-German economic co-operation.

A statement by Havas, news agency with close Government connections, keynoted the French reaction:

"France and Britain entered the war to halt the realization of German hegomony. They are fighting for their security and for the security of all civilized states which Germany wishes to dominate and menaces."

Premier Edouard Daladier summoned his advisers for a conference on the German-Soviet Pact, including Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces.

'Big Nine' Cabinet Meets

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Britain's "big nine" inner Cabinet met today for a close study of the Soviet Russian-German "end the war" maneuver with every outward indication of spurning the partition of Poland as the price of peace.

A Reuters (British news agency) diplomatic correspondent said Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, had told Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax only two days ago that the Soviet Government intended to maintain its policy of neutrality in the war between Germany, Britain, and France, and the Soviet Government was prepared to accept British proposals to open trade negotiations envisaged last winter.

Italy Wants Settlement

ROME, Sept. 29 (AP)—Italian officials said today they hoped that the German-Soviet Russian accord just announced in Moscow would lead Britain and France to settle their war with Germany.

They said the announcement Germany and Russia would seek a settlement was in line with the already expressed Italian desire for such a termination of the conflict.

They regarded Italy as among the "friendly powers" which the German-Russian declaration said might aid in bringing about a settlement, but expressed doubt that Italy would take any formal initiative unless requested.

Soviet Gets Military Bases Under Treaty With Estonia

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Soviet Government early today announced conclusion of a 10-year mutual assistance pact with Estonia giving Russia the right to fortify two strategic Estonian islands and an Estonian port in the North Baltic Sea.

The pact provides for Russia to render Estonia "every assistance, including military, in the event of direct aggression or menace of aggression arising on the part of any great European power against the sea frontiers" of Estonja.

The Soviet Government announced simultaneously a trade agreement between Russia and Estonia providing for trade relations between the two nations 4½ times as great as at present, and giving Russia greatly enlarged transit privileges for its goods to Estonian ports.

The two agreements give Russia a firm military and economic hold over the North Baltic.

The mutual assistance pact, signed yesterday after four days of negotiations for which Estonian Foreign Minister Karl Selter came here, grants Russia the right to "maintain naval bases and several airdromes for aviation on lease terms at a reasonable price on the Estonian islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiuma (Dagoe) and in the town of Baltiski (Paldiski)."

Baltiski is an ice-free mainland port to the north near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

The pact puts Russian armed forces roughly 250 miles west of where they must remain now at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

The mutual assistance pact stipulates that both parties "undertake not to conclude any alliances nor participate in any coalitions" directed against the other.

Soviet fortification of its new bases on Estonian territory is not to affect the sovereign rights of Estonia and "in particular" not its economic system or state organization.

The mutual assistance pact is to become effective upon ratification, which is to be within six days. It is to remain in effect for 10 years, with automatic renewal for another five unless it is denounced one year prior to its expiration.

The trade agreement gives Estonia the right to transport goods over Soviet Railways and waterways to Arctic and Black Sea ports, and fixed the amount of trade turnover between the two countries at 39,000,000 Estonian krones (about $8,580,000).

Text of Soviet-Estonian pact: Page 4.

Revised Neutrality Eases Airline Bans

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — Amendments to the new neutrality bill only in part remove the restrictions which threatened to dismember the far-flung American overseas aviation network, severely damage American merchant shipping, and even jeopardize the Nation's supply of certain essential raw materials.

The irony of the restrictions, both those which were removed yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and those that remain, is that the relevant parts of many of them have little to do with the European center of the war, but concern mainly remote and distant outposts far from any probable hostilities.

Restrictions of the latest draft of the bill, as applied to aircraft and shipping, may be summarized as follows:

Pan American Airways cannot use Shediac, N. S., or Botwood, Newfoundland, in the northern trans-Atlantic route, although they can use Foynes, Ireland, as a neutral port.

Similarly, on the southern trans-Atlantic route, Bermuda is forbidden as an alternate stepping stone, thus increasing the difficulties of the route.

Hits Atlantic Trade

All American shipping to belligerent countries is forbidden; that means that the North Atlantic trade suffers severe derangement at the outset.

But the prohibition extends to outlying spots like British and French possessions in Malaysia, from which many essential raw materials, like rubber and tin, are now obtained.

Similarly, shipping from North Atlantic ports to Canadian ports—as Boston to Halifax—is forbidden according to Senator Key Pittman's verbal interpretation of the bill, although a study of its text would indicate that passenger and mail services could continue.

By the application of the optional combat areas section, the President could also forbid traffic to neutral ports if it went through "danger zones." Thus Ireland, Scandinavia, and the Mediterranean might also be barred to American shipping.

Moreover, the elimination of belligerent ports on other routes still potentially open might render the routes uneconomic: Australia and New Zealand, British India, and all British or French ports in Malaysia or Central America would thus be forbidden.

What Amendments Mean

On the other hand, the easing amendments will permit Pan American or United States merchant vessels to continue inter-American services as far as passengers and mail are concerned, though stops in the Western Hemisphere at belligerent ports are part of the service. In practice, this means that Pan American may continue its stops at Jamaica, Guadelupe and Martinique, and especially Port of Spain in Trinidad and British Guiana. The Trinidad stop is particularly essential to Pan American services to South America.

The route to Nassau in the Bahamas could continue, being entirely in the Western Hemisphere Merchant ships would have the same privileges and the United Fruit Company services in particular would be aided by this exemption.

Amendments are also being drafted to permit Pan American to continue its Pacific run, which includes a stop at Hong Kong, and its new route to Australia and New Zealand. But if these concessions are made, it is hard to see how they can be denied to merchant marine vessels, although they are not yet provided in the bill.

A considerable fight over the shipping provisions of the bill, even as they are left, is anticipated. The effort to keep American shipping on the North Atlantic seems least likely to succeed, since these lanes go into areas where trouble arose in the last war. But the effort to secure exemption in remote spots, particularly in Asia, is more likely to succeed.

The assumption is, of course, that belligerent and neutral merchant shipping will be at a premium, engaged in more urgent tasks, and hence the U. S. could not depend on ships of other nations to provide needed raw materials from the Orient and elsewhere. There will be trouble enough keeping adequate service on the North Atlantic.

Meanwhile, American shipping will be tied up in port, or plying on the only lines left open which are profitable—the Latin American lines, and possibly some Oriental services.

Senate's Neutrality Bill: Page 17.

British Attack German Fleet

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 29

The British Government announced tonight that a Royal Air Force unit had attacked the German fleet at Helgoland and "some of the planes have not yet returned."

[The German High Command said German pursuit planes shot down five of six British planes which attacked German warships off Helgoland, Germany's North Sea naval base.]

A communiqué of the Ministry of Information said:

"On Sept. 29 units of the Royal Air Force carried out attacks on ships of the German fleet in Helgoland Bight.

"In spite of a formidable anti-aircraft fire, the attacks were pressed home at a low altitude. Some of our aircraft have not yet returned."

German air victory claimed: Page 4.

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany and Soviet Russia signed a three-barreled agreement. They drew a new partition line for Poland. They warned Britain and France to make peace, agreeing to Soviet-German consultation as to "necessary measures" if war continues. They negotiated an extensive economic agreement under which Germany would get Soviet raw materials.

The final partition of Poland follows a line considerably to the east of the preliminary line of demarcation agreed upon last week.

Starting from the southern tip of Lithuania, it crosses west to the East Prussian border, then south to the Bug River, which it follows through Brest-Litovsk to the San River, following this to the border.

Winding up in Poland proceeded as the Russian forces approached the new line of demarcation between the German and the Soviet section, while the completion of the occupation of Warsaw was postponed until Oct. 2, and details of the capitulation of Modlin were being worked out. Minor reconnoitering work continued at the West Front.

Estonia, yielding to Russian dictation, signed a 10-year mutual assistance pact with the Soviets.

Russia gets the right to establish naval and air bases, as well as Soviet garrisons, on Estonian soil at the strategic entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

At Sea the German High Command claimed that five or six British warplanes were shot down in fruitless attack on German naval unit off North Sea base of Helgoland.

Neutral shipping sustained further damage with sinking of three Norwegian ships, two reported torpedoed, and one striking a mine.

Official French reports list 12 U-boats sunk by the British and French fleets in less than a month.

In the Americas, President Roosevelt reiterated that the United States was not in the war and was not going into it.

At Panama, delegates of 21 nations at the Latin-American neutrality conference called for practical international friendship based on Christian ethics.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 4, 5, and 17.

W. C. T. U. Plans Drive for Local Option

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29—Campaigns for local option elections to reduce the number of liquor dispensaries, increased emphasis on youth education, and a broadened program of community service were adopted as cardinal points in their 1940 program by 1,700 delegates to the sixty-fifth annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union here today.

The proposals, presented by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., National President, were voted after Mrs. Anna Marden Deyeo also of Evanston, National Secretary, reported that a national upsurge of criticism of the social effects of legalized alcohol had brought more than 3,000 new members a month into the W. C. T. U. The goal of 50,000 new members in 1939 is expected to be achieved by January, she said.

Education Fund

The same revolt against the new liquor era also is bringing success to the Union's five-year campaign for a $1,000,000 education fund, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National Treasurer, reported. To date $743,798 has been collected to finance the temperance program for teachers, dissemination of facts on liquor, publications, and advertising through visual media, she said.

Other recommendations, already approved by the Executive Committee and adopted by the convention, called for W. C. T. U. participation in safety drives and campaigns against gambling and indecent literature, surveys of communities as to liquor manufacturing, law violation, organization of a service to instruct "first voters," and support for milk bars and soft-drink night clubs for young people.

For the second successive year, Mrs. Andrew Maguire of Youngstown, Ohio, won the Willard Victor award for procuring more new members for the organization than any woman in the United States. Since the last convention she signed 176 women on Temperance Union rolls.

Since children are the future adults of America, the same concern should be shown in protecting them from liquor traffic as is shown in guarding them in times of war and disaster, Miss Lenadell Wiggins of Evanston, General Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, junior organization, told delegates.

"We glibly recite that the Nation will move forward on the feet of children and then neglect to provide proper shoes for those feet," she said. "Even the child from the best environment will come in contact with civic and social conditions that offer no encouragement to the formation of good character. Tomorrow, if not today, every child must face temptation. We need to train them now so they will have a firm basis on which to stand when answering these problems for themselves."

Blames Women for War

Speaking at the annual dinner, Mrs. Jean Beaven Abernethy of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., laid the blame for "ghastly war" in Europe directly on the women of the world, who, she said, had failed "to be earnest enough and to have organized their beliefs sufficiently" to prevent it.

Mrs. Harold V. Milligan, of New York, First Vice-President of the National Council of Women, declared that "women have missed their opportunity and failed to struggle with the white-hot fire of dedication to a cause," drawing a parallel with the life of the W. C. T. U.'s founder, Frances E. Willard, whose 100th birthday was celebrated yesterday.

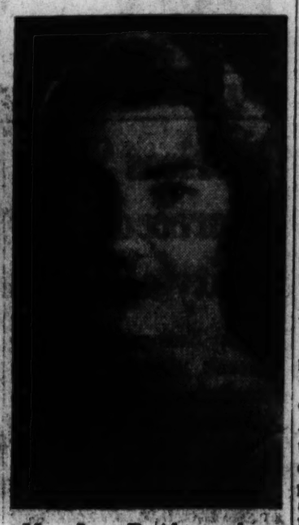
"Women want to be able to vote more intelligently," she added, "to be up-to-date on current events, to do something about the problems of drunkenness and embryo gangsters and racial discrimination, all of which flourish right in their own communities, but they never seem to get around to it."

Among speakers at the pilgrimage to the birthplace of Miss Willard at Churchville were Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Raymond R. Hitchcock, Vice-President of Alpha Phi Fraternity; Mrs. Milligan; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the World W. C. T. U.; Mrs. John H. Wickson, Vice-President of the Dominion of Canada W. C. T. U., and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Vice-President of the National W. C. T. U.

Observance of the centenary also took place in many of the 10,000 local unions of the W. C. T. U. over the country.

Speakers at W. C. T. U. Convention

Miss Martha Cooper
Acting General Secretary, Youth's Temperance Council.



Mrs. Jean B. Abernethy
Educator at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

Doctors Warned Against Move To Disguise U. S. Health Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 29—Warning that the Wagner "National Health Act of 1939" may be revamped in Congress to appear "in the guise of an emergency defense measure which the people will be asked to accept because it is wrapped up in the American flag," was given by Dr. Terry M. Townsend, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, at the meeting of its seventh district branch here.

In criticism of pressure by Federal health officials for the Wagner bill with its huge plans for putting the Government further into medicine, Dr. Townsend said:

Credit Where Due

"Recently a statement was issued at Washington disclosing that provisional figures for 1938 showed a fall in the general death rate of one per cent, and in infant mortality of about two per cent. All the credit for this was claimed on behalf of Government medicine; not a word about the private physician.

"It was due, so the statement said to 'expansion of the public health program,' and the statement urged that state medicine be extended to provide medical care for all. This was predicated on the slight foundation of a two per cent decrease in death rates, which may be canceled next year.

"There is certainly a relation between the improvement of medical education, which is due to the work of the organized medical profession, and the lowering death rate. Yet the public does not know this unless we tell them—proponents of Government medicine will not mention this because it does not suit their purpose to share the glory with the private practitioner.

"If the only story which is heard is that of those with whom we differ, how can we expect the public to view these things as we do?

Infringement of Rights

"State medicine would destroy the right of the sick to pick their own doctors, and it would involve the building of a vast Government bureaucracy, highly centralized and autocratic.

"The physician will be regimented and marched in close formation or deployed at the command of men expert only in the specialty of public health, with little real experience in the treatment of sick persons. These officials would remain far from the front-line trenches in that sector of the war on disease which means hand-to-hand combat.

"They would be in their dugouts, well toward the rear, working on maps and charts, and from time to time issuing a terrific barrage of typewritten communiqués claiming credit to themselves for every foot of territory gained by you and by me and by the rest of the 135,000 private practitioners of the country, who fight at the very front."

Communist Leader in U. S. Upholds March Into Poland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—William Z. Foster, Chairman of the Communist Party in the United States, said today that Russia's entrance into Poland was justified "100 per cent."

He told the Dies Committee investigating un-American Activities that Russia's action meant the establishment of a "free government" for Poland which it never had before.

Mr. Foster made these statements as the Committee sought to determine the connection between the Communist International in Russia and the party in this country.

"The Communist Parties everywhere, if left to themselves, would adopt a position 100 per cent identical with that of the American Party on a given question," the witness testified.

"If the Communist Parties were isolated and left alone, they would all come to an agreement on the Soviet-German nonaggression pact?" asked Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas.

Mr. Foster answered in the affirmative.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Dies, Mr. Foster said that there was no united front between communism and fascism and remarked that the current conflict was an "imperialistic war."

Mr. Foster told the Committee that the "Soviet Union is not cooperating with the Nazis."

"The Soviet Union has stopped Hitler in the East and has smashed the Fascist Axis," he declared.

When the witness asserted that Russia had stopped Reichführer Hitler, Mr. Dies inquired whether Mr. Foster did not know that the partition of Poland was mapped out in advance of the German invasion of that country.

"I don't know and you don't either," Mr. Foster shot back.

The Communist leader said that "the masses" in Poland had benefitted by the Russian entrance into Poland and that the occupation was "100 per cent justified."

He insisted there was a difference between the German invasion and the Russian occupation of its share of Poland.

"When the Russian Red Army entered the country, the Government of Poland already had been destroyed," he said.

Earlier Mr. Dies told reporters he would demand that Mr. Foster produce a list of his party's members in this country.

Action would be taken, Mr. Dies added, because the United States should "no longer tolerate Agencies of foreign powers which form potential espionage and sabotage systems."

He said that Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, would be called on for a list of his organization's members. The Committee contends Mr. Kuhn has failed to submit a list of Bund posts with their officers as he had promised.

Kuhn's Bail Set at $50,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The bail of Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, indicted for grand larceny and forgery, was raised from $5,000 to $50,000 today because District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's office heard he intended leaving this jurisdiction.

Ohio Vote Slated On Pension Boost To Aged Residents

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—Ohio will vote Nov. 7 on a constitutional amendment to guarantee increased State Pensions to all nonworking residents more than 60 years old—$50 for single persons and $80 for married couples.

The Secretary of State's office reported that sufficient signatures had been certified on amendment petitions sponsored by Herbert S Bigelow, former member of Congress.

Pensions averaging about $23 a month are now paid to 122,000 indigent Ohioans.

Mr. Bigelow recommended new land and income taxes to finance the proposed pension increases. Some business interests have declared the taxes would be inadequate and would bankrupt the State.

U. S. 'Purge' Unconfirmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—President Roosevelt said today he knew nothing about the alleged "purge" of Communists and Nazis from Federal jobs announced as the intention of the Government by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas Sept. 25.

The Justice Department previously declared that it had not heard of the program, said to be designed to separate "known Communists" from their posts.

On Sept. 25, Mr. Dies declared he had received information from a reliable source that agencies of the Federal Government as well as organized labor were planning a "house cleaning" of Communist Party members.

"The chair has been advised," he said, "that organized labor is asking all known Communists to either get out or renounce Communism. The chair also has been reliably inforced that the Government is taking similar steps. There is going to be a house cleaning by both the Government and Labor."

Questioned at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said the matter was all news to him and that he was waiting for Mr. Dies to let him know what the reliable source was, or to submit a list of the persons who the Texan said were to be purged.

Inquiries at Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor headquarters here failed to shed light on the report.

All Taxes Are Abolished By Town in Washington

MILTON, Wash. (AP)—All municipal taxes in this town of 484 residents were abolished today, although the city council approved a 1940 municipal budget of $21,600.

Revenues, Mayor Kenneth Simons said, will come from profits of the municipally owned light and water systems and Milton's portion of state highway and liquor taxes.

Virginia Labels Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The Virginia Department of Agriculture is introducing "quality labels" for foodstuffs which, according to J. H. Meek, Director of the Division of Markets, aid distributors and protect customers. "The labels are made up of different colors to represent qualities.

New Legion Head to Work To Keep America Out of War

CHICAGO, Sept. 29 (AP)—Raymond J. Kelly, Detroit attorney, who was elected national commander of the American Legion, pledges himself to do everything possible to keep the nation out of war.

After his election by acclamation at the closing session of the Legion's 21st annual convention here, the new Commander responded in part:

"The voices of more than 1,000,000 American World War veterans united in a common chorus that America must maintain a real neutrality. Under no conditions shall it be distorted into a deceptive and misleading attempt to take sides behind the scenes.

"The American Legion says that our country must stay out of armed conflict overseas. It believes the neutrality policy of our country should be a highly realistic one. It believes that the attempt to cloak our neutrality with a biased belligerency will surely draw us into the conflict.

"It believes that only through sane thinking by our individual citizenry, the absence of hysteria and the deliberate consideration of the problems of maintaining the peace can we feel reasonably certain that war involvement will not be our lot.

"It says to the American people, be cool and deliberate in your pronouncements and actions. If you must become partisan, let it be solely an aggressive partisanship for the American way of life.

"The Legion urges all right-thinking citizens to join with it in the effort to make unmistakably plain to our chosen leaders and representatives within the nation's capital that it is their job to see to it that the best means of keeping America out of war are followed."

Mr. Kelly came up from the bottom in the Army, rising from a private in field artillery, through nearly a year's service in France as a lieutenant, to his present rank of major of coast artillery reserve.

Other officers named were Vice-Commanders: Leo E. Ray, Gorham, N. H.; Charles Q. Kelley, Little Rock, Ark.; Matthew Murphy, Chicago; James B. Fitzgerald, Chevy Chase, Md.; H. Elwyn Davis, Pueblo, Colo.

Chaplain: The Rev. Patrick N McDermott, Atlantic, Iowa.

Mrs. Albert Greenlaw of Augusta, Me., was elected National Chaplain of the American Legion Auxiliary at the National Executive Committee meeting. Mrs. William L. Lutz of Miami, Fla., was named National Historian.

This Changing World

1914 and 1939—Differences Between Then and Now Shown in Tabular Form —A Changed America—Financing, Income, National Debt Are Factors

By H. B. Elliston

For the benefit of inquiring readers hereunder is presented a summary in tabular form of the economic difference between 1914 and 1939 in the American situation:

1914	1939
London was the world's financial center.	United States is financial center.
The pound went to $7.	The pound is under $4, and still slipping.
Gold was moving strongly to London and Paris.	For two or three years gold has been moving to the United States at the rate of $2,000,000,000-$3,000,000,000 per annum.
Britain and the Allies hurriedly sold many of their American securities.	These securities are being held.
All important countries were on the gold standard.	All countries are on an inconvertible paper standard and Britain no longer has any gold backing for its currency.
The United States had less than $2,000,000,000 in gold, or around 30 per cent of the world's monetary gold, of which about $1,300,000,000 was in the Government's hands.	United States Government holds about $17,000,000,000 in gold, or between 55 per cent and 60 per cent of the world's gold reserves.
A sound currency and a balanced budget were regarded as essential to economic prosperity.	"Managed" currency and an unbalanced budget are customary in leading nations, particularly United States.
While the Allies had a strong central banking system, the United States had none, and resorted for a time to emergency currency.	Through the Federal Reserve System United States banking system is largely unified, but it is virtually controlled by United States Treasury policy.
The United States Federal debt was $1,193,000,000, and Federal expenditures were $7.17 per capita.	The Federal debt, including guaranteed debt, exceeds $46,000,000,000, and per capita annual Federal expenditures amount to $75.
No personal income tax yet in effect.	Maximum personal income tax, including surtax, is 79 per cent.
In 1914 the net income of all corporations after Federal taxes was almost 25 per cent higher than in the supposedly prosperous year, 1937.	In 1937, with net earnings down nearly 20 per cent, the average price of common stocks was up nearly 100 per cent.
The United States and foreign stock markets were closed after securities had taken a nose dive.	The United States stock market has staged one of the most spectacular rallies in history.
Stock and commodity exchanges were self-governed.	The United States Government, through the SEC, virtually runs the Stock Exchange, while most commodity transactions are controlled by the Department of Agriculture, or through other Governmental agencies.
Business activity was tending slowly down from the latest high peak reached in 1913.	Business was tending slowly upward, but no new peak reached since 1929.
Comparatively little excess productive capacity in industry, and inventories relatively moderate.	Great excess capacity, particularly in the heavy goods industries, and inventories relatively high in many lines.
Little artificial control of production or prices either by individuals or by governments.	Most basic commodities subject to national or group control in order to limit output and hold up prices.
Few nations self-sufficient in their production.	Many nations largely self-sufficient in most important products, having followed a policy of nationalism since the World War.
Great Britain largely a free trade country.	British tariffs generally higher and more widely spread than in United States.
International trade was reasonably free except for relatively low tariffs.	International trade is hampered by quotas, embargoes, "blocked" exchange, etc., until transactions are reduced largely to "barter."
Allies greatly needed many United States products.	Allies, particularly Great Britain, seem to be well supplied.
Wholesale prices were virtually at the top after a slow advance.	Wholesale prices have been near the lowest point in the past five years, but are still, except farm products, well above 1914 levels.
Most prices were soft for several months to a year following outbreak of war.	Most basic commodity prices have rushed up perpendicularly.
Labor was relatively docile, and little unionized.	Labor is highly unionized, and frequently belligerent.
Wages were relatively low, and had advanced little for many years.	Wage rates are at a record high level, almost three times the 1914 rate, although the cost of living is up only 41 per cent.
Unemployment, while disturbing, was comparatively mild and brief.	For many years many millions have been unemployed.
All United States Governmental bodies were spending less than $3,000,000,000 per annum, or around 9 per cent of national income produced.	All Governmental bodies are spending more than $18,000,000,000 per annum, or approximately 30 per cent of national income produced.
Individualism and hard work and states' rights were supreme.	Federal authoritarianism and Government aid are now characteristic.
Gross tonnage of steam and motor vessels in the merchant marine estimated at about 5,400,000 tons, of which around 1,500,000 was engaged in foreign trade.	Total steam and motor tonnage in the merchant marine around 12,400,000, of which more than 3,800,000 was engaged in foreign trade (1937).
United States exports amounted to $2,330,000,000, or about 7 per cent of the national income produced.	United States exports amounted to $3,037,000,000, 4.8 per cent of the national income produced (1938).
The American press was scantily represented in Europe.	No press in the world has such a strong and able representation abroad.

Americas Evince Unity of Purpose As Result of War

(Continued from Page 1)

lightened policy transposed to Europe. We would still seek United States support across the Atlantic."

Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo at Buenos Aires raised no serious objection, but did question news accounts that indicated Panama was proceeding farther than was the case without Argentina.

Señor Melo on late arrival pleased delegates by not submitting the Argentine projects until other countries had been consulted. Argentina in the past tended to take an independent line and insist on a tacit recognition of its special position in South America. Assurances given at Lima that Argentina was firmly attached to the Inter-American family are now proved under pressure. The present crisis is so severe that if either must solidify the Americas or split them.

Try to Modify Texts

The Economic Subcommittee is seeking to unify texts of the projects embracing the following important subjects:

Economic Co-ordination—Inter-American financial institute proposed by Mexico; inter-American organization for banking co-operation, Ecuador; advisory committee of five bona fide economic financial experts, United States; economic and financial institute for rapid interchange of information, Uruguay.

Contraband of War—Argentina, Chile and Uruguay favor excluding food for civilians and peaceful machinery from contraband lists.

Blacklists — Chile opposes belligerent black-listing of firms doing business with enemies on the ground that much Latin American trade of an inoffensive nature is hurt. Existence of large foreign firms means internal economies depending on keeping trade open as possible.

Prices—Peru favors regulation of prices by most industrialized American countries. Also regulation of steamship fares.

Silver—Mexico proposes making silver a second medium with gold for clearings of inter-American obligations.

Vacant Lots a Big Problem Facing Larger Cities of the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — States are beginning to take stock of the subdivided land in their cities and suburban areas, and are finding that they have far too much of it. The next step will be to figure out how to handle this surplus, according to the American Association of Planning Officials which reports results of recent studies.

Three states—Michigan, New Jersey, and New York—have recently made special studies of their new land plotting, and other states are preparing to make similar studies.

Room for New Homes

Detroit has enough vacant lots within its limits to accommodate 1,000,000 people in addition to its present population.

In the area adjacent to Detroit, enough lots have been subdivided to provide living room for 2,000,000 more.

New Jersey's survey discovered enough lots free of buildings to accommodate double the State's present population.

New York's investigation brought to light unused lots right in New York City, with the heaviest concentration of empty lots in the suburbs, as might be expected. Four of the seven metropolitan areas of the State, including New York City, were found to have 501,699 parcels of land vacant.

Result: tax delinquency.

Michigan's study reported 65 per cent of all subdivision lots advertised in the 1938 tax sale. About three-quarters of the lots in this group had been delinquent for more than five years. A 10-year moratorium on taxes in Michigan was not sufficient inducement to persuade people to hold on to their purchased lots in new subdivisions, observed the Planning Officials.

Plans at Fault

Unsound practices in making subdivisions appear from these studies to be the chief cause of their being unused today.

"Surveys showed that many subdivisions were chopped into parcels convenient for speculative sale, with little regard for suitability to ultimate use and for the public interest," the Society commented.

"The subdivisions usually had been laid out without the guidance of city or county plans, and without concern for the costs of improvements and maintenance."

Most of the subdivisions which have much gone-to-waste land in them are laid out on rectangular lines without provision for parks or playgrounds, the officials found. This is not in line with modern planning fundamentals, which consider first the use to which the property is to be put and plot accordingly. In some urban areas, as in Milwaukee, Wis., county planning authorities are acting as consultants to real estate interests and offering them tentative plans for the development of their suburban property. When these plans are voluntarily adopted, good results accrue for all, it is said.

Pressure of Food Council Wins Drop in N. Y. Egg Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—A drop in the price of eggs today was seen as attesting to the efficiency of the Emergency Council of Retail and Wholesale Food Merchants and the Department of Markets.

Grade A white eggs dropped 3 to 4 cents to 43 and 45 cents a dozen following public announcement by the Council that an "unwarranted" spread between wholesale and retail prices existed.

Max Mencher, Secretary of the Markets Department, said the Council was keeping in touch with newly formed groups of grocers and meat and dairy product dealers in regard to prices. When prices seem to be out of line to the Council, a meeting with the businessmen is called and efforts to straighten out the discrepancy are made, Mr. Mencher said.

When the wholesale-retail price spread is questioned, consumers are notified of the "profiteering" and thus pressure is brought to bear to it, he added.

Food dealers have learned to respect the Council and will be more apt to use more care in the establishment of prices, Mr. Mencher declared.

Meat, some fruits, and many vegetables are at low price levels as compared with last year, a survey of the City's Food Market revealed.

Parking Meters Win Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Analysis of answers received in the Keystone Automobile Club's parking meter survey reveals that while 83 per cent of the motorists questioned now express a liking for the meters, only 55 per cent formerly favored them. Among merchants, the percentage in favor of the meters has jumped from 35 to 55 per cent.

Survey figures for individual cities and towns show that Washington, D. C., motorists lead all others in support of metered parking, voting approximately 25 to 1 for the new system. Chester, Pa., and Salisbury, Md., both show a 7 to 1 preference for the meters; Harrisburg, Pa., 5 to 1; Upper Darby, Pa., 3 to 1, and Wilmington, Del., 2 to 1.

Opposing forces are pretty evenly divided in Atlantic City, N. J., with advocates leading by approximately 5 to 4. Motorists and merchants in Shenandoah, Pa., oppose the devices 6 to 1.

Questions asked were:

1. "Now that you have had some experience with parking meters, what is your opinion of them?"
2. "H ve you changed the opinion which you formerly held?"

Nearly 92 per cent of all persons interviewed entertained definite views on the subject. Motorists were more decided in their opinions than merchants; 95 per cent of them were able to state their views, while only 83 per cent of merchants were sure how they felt about the meters. Of those expressing definite opinions, 73 per cent favored parking meters and 27 per cent opposed them.

The Club's study was made in an effort to determine the public reaction in localities where the parking meter experiment has been tried. Officials feel that the subject is one for full and free discussion, with "pros" and 'cons" having equal rights to express their opinions.

Former Assistant District Attorney Faces Disbarment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Alexander H. Baldwin, one-time Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, today faced disbarment proceedings, following the action of the extraordinary grand jury investigating alleged official corruption in Brooklyn in filing a 25-page presentment with the Appellate Division, second department, yesterday.

Mr. Baldwin, who on Aug. 25 was acquitted by a blue ribbon jury of a charge that he took $800 to forestall action against Isidore Juffe, alleged fur racketeer, was charged in the eight-point presentment with having "been guilty of misrepresentation and suppression of information in connection with his application for admission to practice."

It was further charged that Mr. Baldwin had "committed acts of professional misconduct, fraud, deceit, crime and misdemeanor and conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice which render him unfit to be and remain an attorney."

The disbarment action was taken by the same extraordinary grand jury which had first indicted Mr. Baldwin under the direction of John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General.

Among the charges against Mr. Baldwin are those of having falsely denied that he had even been charged with theft, or falsely swearing as to place of birth and occupation and occasion of dismissal and of receiving aid from a disbarred lawyer and of falsely testifying about this later. He was also charged with "offensive conduct" at his recent trial.

Hobby Teacher Hired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Wash.—The Parent-Teacher Association here has engaged an instructor to lead school pupils in making the most of their hobbies. Mrs. P. C. Knapp, appointed Chairman of the Hobby Committee, told the pupils that if they have no hobby now it is the time to start one, and that the teacher will give valuable information on hobbies of many varieties.

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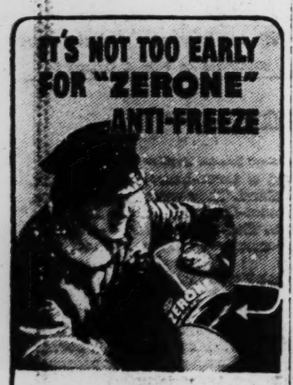

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Behind the Headlines

Democracy is a state of mind, and not a form of state—Flexibility is valuable.

Democracy can never be lost so long as nation retains character to demand self-government.

A widely read newspaper columnist in the United States has been bewailing the fact that Canada, in its zeal to defend democracy by war, has scrapped democracy and set up an autocratic government.

Other writers have been asserting that Great Britain and France, arch-defenders of democracy, have abandoned their democratic institutions under pressure of war.

Even if these statements were true, they would not spell the end of democracy. Obviously, they are only half truths, for Great Britain and Canada have not abolished their Parliaments nor their courts of law, and France still has a Chamber of Deputies which is a good deal more than a debating society. Even the forms of democratic government have largely survived in democratically governed countries.

Roberts

"The important thing about democracy is not the form it takes, but the thought behind it."

Forms Not So Important

But the forms of democratic self-government are comparatively unimportant. The important thing about democracy is not the form it takes, but the thought behind it. Democracy is a state of mind, not a form of state.

Democratic institutions take different forms in different countries. Nobody pretends that, to deserve the name of democracies, all nations must have uniform government. The very essence of democratic doctrine is that there may, even must, be some method to satisfy a diversity of needs.

The democracy of the United States has taken very different forms from the democracy of France.

Methods May Differ

When we visit Congress, do we see the President and his Cabinet sitting in the House of Representatives? We do not. They are forbidden by the Constitution from sitting there. But if we visit the House of Commons, there is the Prime Minister and his Cabinet sitting on the front bench—and the same is true in the French Chamber of Deputies. They are required by their Constitution to sit there.

All three of these great representative bodies are carrying on the same democratic business of government, but they have evolved different ways of doing it, and their relation to the executive is entirely different. That doesn't mean that one of them is necessarily more or less democratic than the other. But it does mean that, in each country, the spirit of freedom and individuality has been strong enough to devise its own machinery of action.

Value of Flexibility

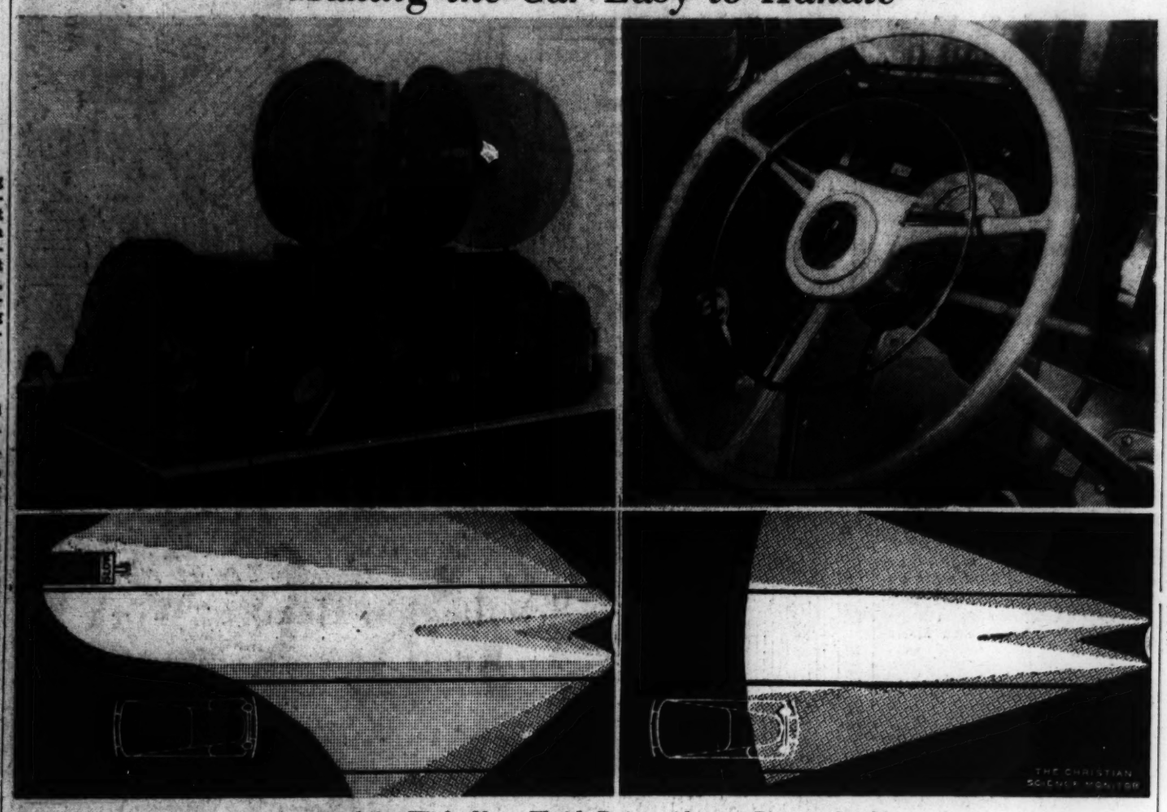
The machinery, the forms and methods, are sacred to each nation, but they are really secondary in importance. They have no more vitality than the attitude of the people that supports them. They may change, they must change. The important thing is that a change in attitude can and must be reflected in a change in form and method. In times such as these, their flexibility is their salvation. Stubborn, ironclad, doctrinaire systems of government may be swept away before the storm while they, bending with the wind, retain the full strength and vigor of their fibre.

Democracy is not a mere form of government, but actual self-government. Lionel Curtis in his remarkable work, "Civitas Dei," remarks that "self-government is primarily a question of character." He goes on to say that "a commonwealth is simply the Sermon on the Mount translated into political terms."

A nation has not lost democracy until it has lost the character which demands self-government. Such a character has been developed in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States as a result of eight centuries of political experience. Is that character to be lost in the exigencies of a few weeks—or even months or years—of war? It cannot be.

Rex Miller

Making the Car Easy to Handle



Automobile With New Fluid Drive Almost Drives Itself

Top left—Chrysler exhibits fluid drive at auto fairs. Top right—DeSoto 1940 steering wheel with horn ring and easy view of instrument board. Bottom left—New sealed beam light distribution. Bottom right—Light distribution under old system.

Comfort and Ease in Riding To Mark Cars of Near Future

Motors V

This is one of a series of six articles taking the reader behind the scenes in the automotive industry.

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

What of the motor car of the future?

A definition of the word "future" is needed before that question can be answered. Since there is the near future and the far future, the near should be considered first.

It is apparent from our discussion so far that a vast industry, carrying tremendous investments in capital and material purchases, must move relatively slowly.

"Certainly," say the designers and engineers, "we could give you a very advanced car today. We all have plans for them. But the public would not accept them generally. We cannot live on the acceptance of a few, so we must design for the many. Thus we make changes gradually, educating the public up to the new models.

"Consider today's streamlined car. If anyone had brought that out even five years ago, the sales would have been very limited and whoever brought it out might have lost enough to be put out of business. Instead, a gradual program was undertaken. The back was sloped a little more. The fenders were slightly streamlined. The next year these lines were further accentuated and so on, until we have today's car, completely accepted by an enthusiastic public."

Little Radical Change

So you can be sure there will be little radical change. The process of streamlining will continue with the trend toward even lower cars becoming more marked. The low car appears more streamlined and suggests easy riding. Actually, some of the higher cars streamline just as perfectly and ride beautifully.

There are many who like them because, sitting higher, they can see more and have a better sense of control of the car. But the trend is lower, so these few probably will be carried along with the mass design.

As to speed, there will not be any increase in that to speak of for a time. Today's cars of almost any make are good for 80 miles an hour, faster than most people will ever drive, which insures easy travel at 40 to 50, the most common road speeds today.

Motor designs are more likely to turn to refinements and efforts at greater economy, with changes in this direction being gradual.

For smoother and simpler operation there is the liquid transmission introduced last year by Chrysler. Several manufacturers have been working along similar lines for some years with Oldsmobile inaugurating it in the General Motors family.

Hudson pioneered with a steering wheel gear shift for several years. Now it is universal.

The Ride is the Thing

Riding will get continuous study. No matter how much it is improved the ideal is a car which when in travel feels as still as when at rest. While obviously impossible of attainment, efforts will continue to get as near to this ideal as possible.

Another reason why the "ride" will be continuously in the motor news is that it is a function not of instruments but of personal taste—and human beings, varying as they do, are likely to keep the issue of riding pretty much alive.

In the testing of riding there are no instruments which will give a complete analysis. As C. R. Paton, chief engineer of Packard, pointed out, what the manufacturers have to develop are persons with "trend seats"—persons who are so sensitive to riding that they will properly register the various changes made by the engineers and describe their effects.

Another point where changes may be expected is in the interior. The designers admit they have done little with that part of the car so far.

Why Have Dust Traps

"Why have cloth tops in our sedans?" asks one designer. "They catch dust and their area demands they must be made of cheap material which in cloth is likely to be a particularly great dust catcher. Why not some new smooth substance to keep the inside cooler and cleaner? Many cars are being ordered in leather by people who feel this way. Leather was the original finish, and something like it may still come to play an important part in interiors."

"Look at the back seat," says another designer. "We have called it a three-passenger seat for years, but it never really was one. When the really wide front seat arrived it made this fact stick out like a semaphore. Why kid ourselves about that seat? Why not make it just two seats? Why not have the seats actually separate chairs which can be moved about to suit the pleasure of the passenger?" So there is another hint of the kind of thinking the designers are doing.

Cooling Cars in Summer

Air conditioning, pioneered by Nash, is sweeping in rapidly. "Why heat up old air over and over when fresh air can be heated, taking away steam from the windows and putting enough pressure in the inside to prevent air leaks and thus drafts? Why use a noisy motor to take in this air when the good old dash ventilator acts as a perfect scoop for the purpose?" Thus the argument for winter air conditioning.

Summer cooling also is very much alive in the laboratories. The small glass-enclosed inside of a car offers special problems in cooling for there is a tendency for the air to stratify—that is, to set up a layer of hot air near the top and cold air near the bottom. But that is bound to be overcome and the day is not far off when people will drive on a hot day with all the windows closed, a steady flow of fresh, clean, cooled air sweeping through the interior of the car.

Refinements in manufacturing will markedly improve cars less spectacularly. Smooth finishes such as the Chrysler super-finish will make cars last longer, make smaller parts do bigger jobs, aid economy through eliminating friction, and generally advance the art. One of the problems is not only to discover an improved product, but to produce great machines to turn out this product for mass production.

Thus many inventions, hopeless 10 years ago, would be workable today—because machines exist to make the parts. This part of the business attracts little public attention, but it is one of the main reasons your car is as good and inexpensive as it is today, and why it will be even better tomorrow. So let's give full credit to the machine designers.

And now, what of the distant future? We will discuss that in the next and last article of this series tomorrow.

Methodists Urge U. S. Aid Peace But Keep Out of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Fullest cooperation with other nations in efforts to secure European peace, but complete isolation in regard to the European war, is being urged for the United States by Methodists following a meeting here of the denomination's General Conference Commission on World Peace.

Recommendations for a five-point program, combining some of the planks of both internationalists and isolationists, was wired to President Roosevelt by the Commission, called "the official voice of the 7,000,000 Methodists throughout the United States."

The chief isolationist plank offered is that which holds the embargo on arms should not be lifted lest the trade in munitions lead to a boom which might eventually get this country into war.

But the Commission insists that this country must nevertheless participate in world affairs, and to this end it proposes:

1. United States' co-operation in or initiation of a continuing mediation conference of neutral nations working to bring about the termination of conflict.

2. United States' association with governments of other nations to lay foundations of enduring peace in economic justice and in a new international order functioning by peaceful means to secure necessary changes in the interest of justice.

3. Encouragement of American trade with the countries of South and Central America, as a means of reducing the temptation to seek a dangerous trade boom with Europe.

4. For the United States to keep its own house in order "by maintaining our civil liberties and engaging in more drastic efforts to achieve social and economic justice within our own borders."

5. No sale of arms to belligerents or making loans and extending credits, and adoption of the cash and carry plan for the sale of other articles of trade. It holds that no war trade is really desirable.

"We must do all we can to prevent a war boom with its dangerous dislocation of industry and of agriculture, its sinister use by speculators and profiteers, its proven tendency to drag us into war, and its inevitable costly collapse after the war is over," the statement cautions. "Even on a cash and carry basis, trade with belligerents might prove dangerous should belligerents run out of cash."

Opposition to the drafting of men in wartime, when capital is not subject to similar compulsion, was voted by the Iowa-Des Moines Conference of the Methodist Church at a meeting in Burlington, held just before the Evanston session of the Commission.

The Conference went on record as opposed to war thinking, and pledged "that we will not under any circumstances in the months ahead preach hate and ill will toward other people."

California Discoverer?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — Possibility that a Dutch explorer, Pieter Esaiasz de Lint, may have visited in or near San Francisco Bay in 1600, 169 years before the accepted discovery of the Bay by Don Gaspar de Portola, is seen in records recently uncovered by Bancroft Library of the University of California.

Vandenberg Hope for Nomination Found High

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 29 (AP)—The stand of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan against changing the present Neutrality Act may have a profound effect upon his chances for winning the Republican Presidential nomination in 1940. For many evidences of a strong opposition to a change in the Neutrality Law are to be found in Michigan. Detroit automobile plants are stepping up production, partly in anticipation of a general upswing in business which seems to be starting, and partly because the war is about to give them a fairly free hand in the South American market. Germany and Great Britain are too preoccupied with other things to ship automobiles to South America now.

In the face of a reviving business, which many say is due, in part at least, to the war, business men and politicians alike find it hard to ignore the chances to broaden the markets for American wares. Yet, Henry Ford lined up beside Senator Vandenberg in opposition to a change in the law. A Detroit newspaper is promoting a write - in - to - your - Congressman campaign aganist repeal of the law. Another Michigan editor said an editorial against change in the Law had brought him over a hundred applauding letters with only one that disagreed.

All of this is helping the Vandenberg men to the view that, whatever may be the ultimate outcome and its effect upon their candidate's chances of getting the Presidential nomination, his ground is well supported by Michigan voters; and he has a Senatorial race on his hands if he does not get the Republican Presidential call.

Many persons take it for granted that he will have little trouble getting the Republican senatorial nomination. They also regard it as a matter of course that he will have the Michigan delegation to the Republican National Convention. Thomas E. Dewey, Michigan's other native son contender, does not expect the delegation, they say.

The Governorship campaign promises to bring some colorful sparks, too. Several Republicans are willing to run against Gov. Luren Dickinson for the nomination. Observers say that if there are two or more contenders against him he will win.

The Democrats say they can beat Governor Dickinson if he gets the Republican nomination. Their most obvious candidate is Murray D. Van Wagoner, the Highway Commissioner, one of the few Democrats who clung to his post in the Republican hurricane that swept the State last fall.

Willamette: Vale of Plenty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Oregon

At harvest time it is inspiring to visit the Willamette Valley. It is a little empire in itself and always has been spoken of as "The Valley." How the covered-wagon pioneers appreciated it and with what joy they wrote back home about the discovery of this mild-wintered, rich-soiled, rain-provided, sheltered Valley!

On these quiet autumn days in the Valley the war with its bludgeonings seems very remote and only the rich harvest with its urgent need of garnering and canning and drying and curing seems imperative. The Valley is highly diversified as just a recital of its crops indicates. Here are grown cherries—Lamberts, bings, Royal Annes—pie cherries, filberts that are said to lead the United States in production, Franquette walnuts, long-fibred flax for linen.

* * *

Valley of Abundance

The Valley grows, without irrigation, the famous sweet Oregon prunes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, quinces, currants, grapes, and peppermint. There are gooseberries, raspberries, loganberries, youngberries, and strawberries. It grows all the vegetables from broccoli to cucumbers in quality that takes prizes at country fairs. It has record crops of grains and grasses, including wheat, oats, barley, rye grass for seed, corn, maize, timothy, rye, orchard grass, Ladino clover, vetch, and alfalfa. It has lambs in the spring and prize cattle, both beef and dairy, and champion hogs and horses and rich green pasturage for them all.

An airplane view of the Valley shows that the checkerboard of green and fallow fields is accented by the dark green of forest sections. Farmers treasure these stands and do not begrudge good land for what would be called "wood lots" in New England. A view from the air also shows how the Valley is cradled between the Cascades on the east and the Coast mountains which shut it off from the Oregon Coast on the west. Such a view shows the Willamette River and all the streams that run down from the mountains to make it a green valley.

River Control

These rivers, like the rivers in Washington, cause soil erosion if not controlled. To this end Army Engineers are about to build three flood-control dams at a cost of nearly $6,000,000. One, the Fern Nidge Dam and Reservoir, will be on Long Tom River, 12 miles northwest of Eugene; the Cottage Grove Dam and Reservoir will be on the Coast Fork of Willamette River, 6 miles south of Cottage Grove; and the Dorena Dam and Reservoir will be on Row River, 6 miles east of Cottage Grove.

The Valley is changing. In the early days a pioneer and wife were allowed to take up 640 acres. Consequently there were large farms, and a 100-acre wheat lot was a casual item. But large grain-growing areas have developed east of the mountains, farms have grown smaller and the tendency is to make them still smaller and more intensive.

Under the Federal Farm Security Administration an area of over 6,000 acres in Yamhill, Polk, and Washington Counties has been subdivided into 107 family-sized farm units. Some of these families are from submarginal land areas and others are families living on inadequate or poor lands.

'Quota' Drive on Taprooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29—The Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board has refused to renew licenses held by 36 Philadelphia taprooms and is expected to close an additional 200 between now and Nov. 1, it was learned here this week. Current licenses expire Oct. 31.

The Board's action, based on alleged violation of the liquor laws by the drinking places concerned, stems from the "quota law" passed by the last Legislature.

The law limits taproom licenses to one for each 1,000 population, and under it Philadelphia is entitled to 1,951 liquor establishments, At present, there are 2,859 taprooms in the city, 908 more than are permitted by law.

The Liquor Board is expected to use strict enforcement of the liquor laws as a means of weeding out the surplus number of taprooms.

More than 1,000 Philadelphia taprooms recently were warned that their licenses would not be renewed unless they served food, and thus conformed with the definition of a taproom. If no food is served, the place is regarded as a saloon, and cannot obtain a liquor license.

What Kind of Sugar in Canned Fruit? Wallace to Decide If User Shall Know

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The consumer is soon to find out whether he really has the dominion over a can of peaches and pears that Congress has specified he shall have.

Consumer authority will be tested when Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, rules whether the label on canned fruit shall designate how the contents are sweetened—with cane sugar (sucrose) or corn sugar (dextrose).

At present, this distinction is not made, but housewives and other consumer representatives have testified before the Food and Drug Administration in recent food standards hearings that they believe they are entitled to know what they are getting in their can of peaches or pears. Most housewives, when they think of sugar naturally think or sucrose, they argue.

Not Less Wholesome

Not that corn sugar—made from corn starch—is any less wholesome than cane or beet sugar but it is cheaper and less sweet and is chemically different.

The Food and Drug Adiministration has recommended to the Secretary that the distinction be required and W. G. Campbell, Chief of the Administration, says he does not see how the Secretary can go against the recommendations since the 1938 Food and Drug Law requires him to base his order "on subtantial evidence of record at the hearing."

Just last month, however, Secretary Wallace heeded the corn belt to the extent of issuing a general rule saying that it is the general intent of the Department "where the evidence of record justifies" to allow interchangeable use of cane sugar and corn sugar without label declaration of either. Now he is studying the evidence from the canned fruit hearings to see whether it is sufficient to outweigh his general ruling.

Overruled By Hyde

The sucrose-dextrose controversy had its first publicity some years ago when the Food and Drug Administration first attempted to make a distinction but was overruled by an order from Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in 1930. Mr. Hyde pointed to the enormous corn surplus and the necessity of encouraging new uses and outlets for the corn crop. Secretary Wallace's ruling backs up Mr. Hyde's.

Out in Iowa, Mr. Wallace has long been engaged in the seed corn business. He has developed better brands of corn and has published a magazine devoted to corn interests.

Food and Drug Administration officials point out that under the new Food and Drug Law, the consumer rather than any Government official is in the saddle in determining food standards and they are confident Secretary Wallace will follow the consumer's advice as the law directs.

When the Food and Drug Administration first began to advocate advertisement of the distinction between corn and cane sugar, corn sugar was a muddy, brown product less than half as sweet as cane sugar. Today it is a white granulated sugar with from 50 to 70 per cent of the sweetness of cane sugar. Labeling of corn sugar when sold in bulk or package has long been required.

Man With Only Bowing Acquaintance With Cheese Said to Get Best Buys

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—A Cornell University professor of dairying said at a Federal hearing on cheese standards Sept. 27 that the "undiscriminating" cheese buyer "gets more for his money" than the cheese connoisseur.

"The average consumer who knows little of cheese," said Dr. J. M. Sherman, head of Cornell Agriculture College dairying department, "pays a moderate price for a piece of cheese which is satisfactory to him but the discriminating buyer who is fussy about taste pays a premium for the cheese he wants and gets relatively little extra food value for the higher cost."

Dr. Sherman endorsed Federal proposals to fix maximum moisture and minimum fat standards for the three popular types of cheese, cheddar, washed curd and colby, but said he doubted whether the average consumer knew the difference between the three.

The last two are softer in texture although similar in appearance.

He said in the upstate New York town where he lives cheddar was sold as American cheese and anyone asking specifically for cheddar was likely to get Canadian cheddar, which sells for a higher price.

He opposed a proposal to "tie" the word cheese unqualified to American cheddar, asserting he favored qualifying the three types of American cheese as American cheddar, American washed curd and American colby.

H. F. Farrington, manager of a cheese plant at Lowville, N. Y., said among the trade in his state the word cheddar was associated with the size of the cheese rather than the type.

Earl B. Whiting of the Wisconsin cheese institute also opposed tieing the word cheese to one specific type asserting "I wouldn't appropriate the word cheese for any particular type." He endorsed Federal proposals for minimum fat standards of 50 per cent for all three types and maximum moisture content of 39 per cent for cheddar, 40 per cent for colby and 41 per cent for washed curd.

U. S. War Refugees Describe Sinking Of the Courageous

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Thirty-seven Americans, fleeing the war in Europe, arrived Sept. 28 on the American freighter Collingsworth with first-hand accounts of the sinking of the British airplane carrier Courageous ten minutes after it was torpedoed by a German submarine.

[The British Admiralty said 579 were lost when the ship went down.]

The freighter was about five miles from the Courageous when it sank Sept. 18. Fourteen of the airplane carrier's survivors were taken aboard the Collingsworth and five hours later transferred to a British destroyer.

William L. Nute, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., a graduate of Swarthmore College last June, gave this account of the sinking:

"When we were four days out from London I saw the Courageous being convoyed by four destroyers. As I watched I saw a puff of white smoke rise suddenly from the ship. She began to list badly immediately. I saw hundreds of men struggling in the water."

Several of the returning Americans said the Courageous survivors expressed confidence the attacking submarine had been sunk.

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Rumania Swears New Cabinet, Marking Military Rule's End

BUCHAREST, Sept. 28 (AP)—A new Rumanian Government was sworn in tonight in King Carol's castle, ending a military rule which followed the Iron Guard's assassination of Premier Armand Calinescu.

Constantine Argetoianu, a Cabinet veteran, was appointed Premier. He succeeded Gen. George Argesanu, who took over the reins of Government Sept. 21 when Premier Calinescu was slain.

Others given their oath were Nicolaie Otescu, Minister of Interior; Alexander Radian, Minister of Propaganda and Press, and Minister Without Portfolio Constantin Giuresu. Mr. Otescu replaces Gen. Gabriel Marinescu, who was named to the Ministry of Public Safety.

The new Premier, a leader of the Agrarian Party before it was absorbed by King Carol's one-party system, first served as Minister of Justice in 1918 and held the posts of Minister of Finance, Interior and Agriculture.

Completion of the "pacification measures" which followed Premier Calinescu's assassination permitted Argesanu to return to his post as Commander of the Second Army Corps.

Informed sources said it was probable 2,000 Iron Guardists and their sympathizers were executed following the assassination.

Constantine Argetoianu is one of Rumania's best known men of letters. He studied law, medicine and literature in Paris, but never made much use of his medical knowledge. Upon returning to Rumania in 1898 he served successively in the diplomatic service at Constantinople (Istanbul), St. Petersburg (Leningrad), Vienna and Rome. Next came a tour of duty as charge d'affaires in Paris and in 1913 he was appointed Minister to Bulgaria. After 1914 Mr. Argetoianu, a Conservative, entered politics at home and has served in various Cabinet posts since.

Demands on Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP) — A German economic delegation which was received by Foreign Minister Alexander Cincar-Markovich, was reliably reported Sept. 28 to be demanding a marked increase in the Reich's share of Yugoslavia's exports of meat, fats and grain.

New Senate elections were announced for Dec. 9, a move interpreted as a further step in Yugoslavia's return to a more liberal rule.

Balkan-Near East Bloc?

MOSCOW (AP)—Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu, originally scheduled to return home Sept. 29, prolonged his stay. This, coupled with the fact that Russia appointed new Ministers to Bulgaria and Iran (Persia), increased talk of the possible formation of a new Balkan-Near Eastern bloc.

[It was reported reliably in Sofia, Bulgarian capital, that Premier George Kiosseivanoff would personally lead a Bulgarian delegation to Moscow Saturday. Sofia political circles said trade treaty negotiations might be stretched to include political implications.]

English Planes for Rumans

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Information said Sept. 28 that "it is learned in official circles here that 14 Blenheim (British-made) bombers have recently been flown from England to Rumania by Rumanian pilots."

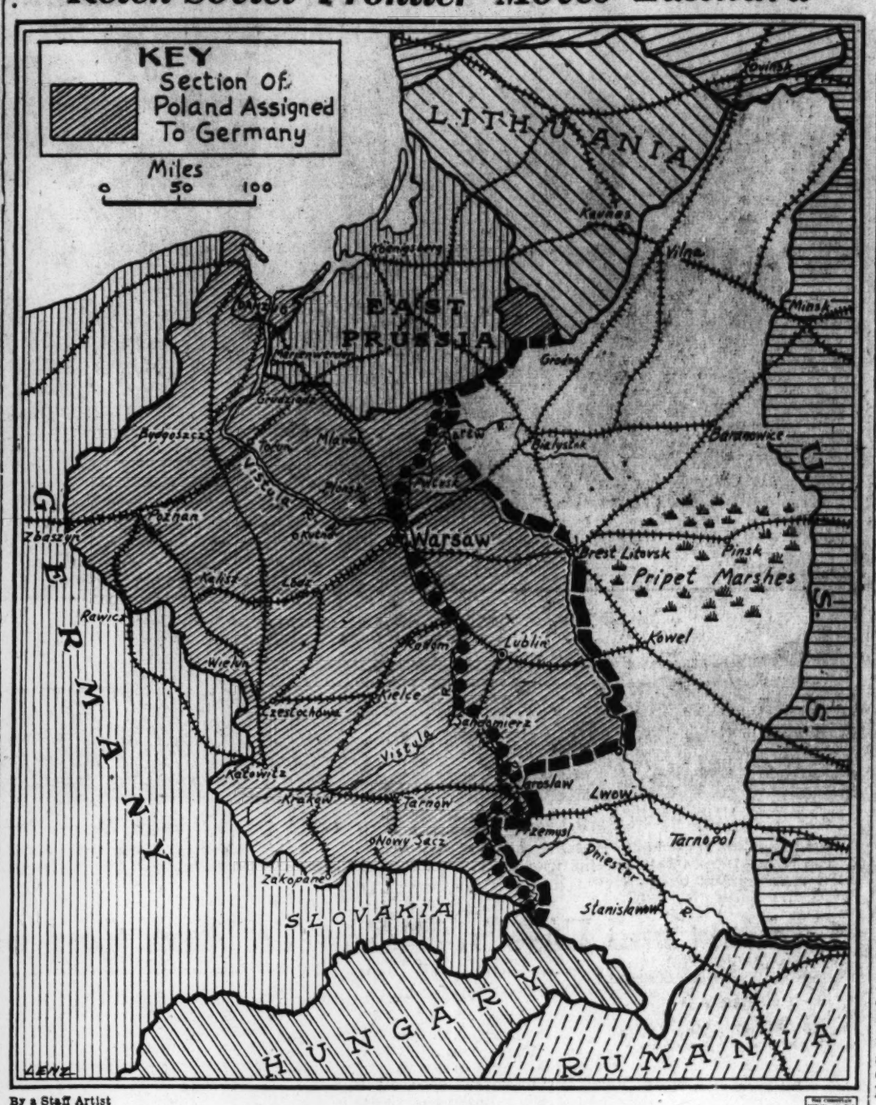
[The German press Sept. 28 reported the delivery of 11 Heinkel (German-made) pursuit planes to Rumania as evidence of the ability of the German aviation industry to export planes as well as meet war needs.]

Coalfield Jobs Increase

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—West Virginia industrial payrolls promise to reach 1929 levels by the end of the year, according to Labor Commissioner Frank Snyder, who reports on employment gains. Director C. R. McKenna, of the State Employment Service, said placements in private industry during the past two weeks have increased 100 per cent, with 2,600 persons getting jobs. Demands from the coal fields for loaders, diggers, couplers and tipplemen were reported. The registration of jobless has been pared to 78,000 persons.

Reich-Soviet Frontier Moves Eastward



By a Staff Artist

New Line of Demarcation in Poland

Broken line on the map shows the new line of demarcation between the Russian and the German sections of Poland, as agreed to by the two Governments at Moscow Sept. 28.

While the previous demarcation, shown by the dotted line, was based on military considerations, the new line has a racial basis, the Russians regaining primarily the purely Russian elements—the Ukrainians and White Russians.

An annex to the German-Soviet treaty defining the line said:

"The border line begins at the southern tip of Lithuania and from there runs in a general western direction north of Augustow to the German Reich's border and follows this Reich's border to the Fissa River and thence as far as Ostrolenka. From there it runs in a southeastern direction until it meets the Bug River at Nur. It continues further along the Lug River to Krystnopol and then bends west, running north of Rawa Ruska and Lubaczow to the San River. From there it follows the San River to its source."

Germany and Soviet Repartition Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—The division of Poland between Germany and Soviet Russia completed, the two powers today confronted Britain and France with peace overtures backed by a threat they would "consult each other as to necessary measures" unless the western powers agreed to end hostilities.

Adolf Hitler's Axis partner, Premier Mussolini of Italy, appeared chosen for the role of "peacemaker" in the opinion of informed quarters. These sources pointed out that Italy ranks first among the "friendly powers" mentioned in the German-Russian accord.

The accord, which partitions Poland for the fourth time, dividing the conquered land almost equally between the two powers, pledges them to seek together peace on their own terms and provides for closer economic ties, was signed in Moscow Sept. 28.

The new German-Russian border gives Germany more territory than the recent line of military occupation, making the River Bug the chief element of the boundary.

The communiqué on the new Soviet-German accord said in part:

I

A declaration of the German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. of Sept. 28, 1939:

After the German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R., through a treaty signed today, definitely solved questions resulting from the disintegration of the Polish State and thereby established a secure foundation for permanent peace in Eastern Europe, they unanimously voice their opinion that it would be in the interest of all nations to bring to an end the state of war presently existing between Germany on one side and England and France on the other.

Both Governments, therefore, will concentrate their efforts if necessary in co-operation with the other friendly powers toward reaching this goal. Should, however, the effort of both Governments remain unsuccessful, the fact would thereby be established that England and France are responsible for a continuation of the war, in which case the Governments of Germany and the U. S. S. R. will consult each other as to necessary measures.

II

The German Soviet-Russian border and friendship treaty:

The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R., after disintegration of the former Polish State, regard it as their task to restore peace and order in these territories in order to secure for nationalities living there peaceful existence according to their national individuality.

For this purpose the two Governments have agreed to the following:

Article 1. The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. define as their mutual frontier in the territory of the former Polish State a line which is marked on the accompanying map and which will be more closely described in the supplementary protocol.

Article 2. Both parties recognize the border line fixed in Article 1 as final and will reject any interference in this settlement by third powers.

Article 3. The necessary public reorganization in territories west of the line described in Article 1 will be carried out by the German Government; in territories east of the line by the Government of the U. S. S. R.

Article 4. The German Reich's Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R. regard the preceding regulation as a secure foundation for a progressive development of friendly relations between their peoples.

Article 5. This treaty will be ratified and the ratification documents exchanged at Berlin as soon as possible. The treaty becomes valid after the signatures are affixed.

III

Great German-Soviet Russian economic planning:

The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and Foreign Commissar Molotoff addressed the following letter to the Reich's Foreign Minister:

"With reference to our conversations I have the honor to confirm herewith that the Government of the U. S. S. R., on the basis and in the spirit of the general political understanding reached between us, is willing to develop with all means economic relations and the exchange of goods between Germany and the U. S. S. R.

"For this purpose an economic program will be drawn up by both sides by which the Soviet Union will deliver raw materials to Germany, which Germany on her part will compensate with industrial products to be delivered over an extended period. Both partners will give effect to this economic program in such a way that the volume of the German-Soviet exchange of goods will again attain a high peak

"Both Governments in execution of the aforementioned measures will immediately make the necessary arrangements and take care that negotiations will be brought under way and concluded as fast as possible"

Soviet-Estonian Pact

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (AP)—The essential articles of the military agreement between Soviet Russia and Estonia follow:

Article 1. The two contracting parties agree to undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in the event of direct aggression or menace of aggression arising on the part of any great European power against the sea frontiers of the contracting parties in the Baltic Sea or on their land frontiers across the territory of the Latvian Republic, as well as against the bases indicated in article 3.

Article 2. The U. S. S. R. undertakes to render the Estonian Army assistance in armaments and other military equipment on favorable terms.

Article 3. The Estonian Republic assures the Soviet Union of the right to maintain naval bases and several airdromes for aviation on lease terms at a reasonable price on the Estonian Islands of Saare Maa (Oesel) and Hiiuma (Dagoe) and in the town of Paldiski (Baltiski, a port). The exact sites for the bases and airdromes shall be allotted and their boundaries defined by mutual agreement. For the protection of the naval bases and airdromes the U. S. S. R. has the right to maintain at its own expense on the sites allotted for the bases and airdromes Soviet land and air armed forces of strictly limited strength, their maximum numbers to be determined by a special agreement.

Article 4. The two contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliances nor participate in any coalitions directed against one of the contracting parties.

Article 5. Realization of this pact should not affect in any extent the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their economic systems and state organization. The sites allotted for the bases and airdromes (in article 3) remain the territory of the Estonian Republic.

Article 6. This pact comes into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification. Exchange of these instruments shall take place in Tallinn within six days from the date of signature of this pact. The term of validity of this pact is 10 years, and if one of the contracting parties does not find it necessary to denounce this pact one year prior to expiration of its terms, the pact shall automatically continue to be valid for the next five years.

Reich and Soviet Strengthen Ties; Allies Stand Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

France declared war on Germany and the latter found its way into the Balkans, especially into Rumania, blocked by Russian troops. Reichsführer Hitler and his advisers had to adopt different tactics and so it made its effort to drag Russia into Western Europe, obviously with the intention of frightening the western democracies into accepting some compromising peace.

Britain's answer to this maneuver has been given a number of times, and it is repeated today in what appears to be an official statement of its unequivocal position as stated by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in Parliament last week when he said: "Our general purpose in this struggle is well known. It is to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurrent fear of German aggression and to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties."

Germany wants now to pose before its own people and before neutral nations as a peace-wanting nation and to be able to point to Britain and France as the aggressors, if they do not agree to end the war at once. It has now dragged Russia into a declaration on this subject and the world is told that if war continues then there will be joint consultations between the two Governments regarding necessary measures which might have to be taken. This is certainly at least the first step toward a complete military alliance and yet it is still difficult to imagine Russia, even after consultation, agreeing to any action in the west which could help Germany on that front.

It is conceivable that Russia might extract guarantees from Turkey that the Dardanelles would be closed to British and other warships and that it might start again on large-scale underground Communist activities in the Near East and toward India.

Britain Stands Firm

Here in Britain, as already stated, there is no apparent desire to end the war now because of the possibility that Russia might come in militarily on the other side. In fact, in their hearts most Britishers regard the German-Russian action over Poland as like that of two thieves who, having done the job of annihilating Poland are now dividing the swag. In the end they feel that they will come up against the forces of the law, but meanwhile each one wants to get as much as he can while keeping a close eye on the other to see that he does not turn state's evidence. It is not too much to say that much wishful thinking exists here that the Soviets will turn State's evidence soon, and so reduce the necessity of rigorous measures against the Reich. That such a development might ultimately happen is obvious, but when that time will come is quite another thing, and meanwhile, before that happens, two lawbreakers can carry off much more swag than one.

The exchange of letters between Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Herr von Ribbentrop also expressed their mutual resolve to develop German-Russian trade to the highest point hitherto reached. This, it is assumed, will be on a barter exchange basis and superficially suggests that Russia will now be the source of supply for raw materials in evchange for industrial goods. But whether this will amount to much in actual practice is doubtful, since, as already reported, Russia hasn't such a great surplus for Germany to take. Further, it is maintained here that Russia is willing to make similar agreements with Britain. This would have the additional advantage for Russia that it would be on a cash basis for goods. But perhaps Germany expects Russian help through the latter's indirect pressure upon Rumania and other Balkan countries to yield their oil, timber, and agricultural produce to the Third Reich.

Few Army Vacancies, Says War Secretary

WASHINGTON (AP)—A deluge of applications from Army Reserve officers seeking active duty assignments prompted Secretary Harry H. Woodring to explain, Sept. 28, that "few vacancies exist." There are posts only for a small number in the lowest grades and for a few of higher rank as students in Service Schools, Secretary Woodring said.

In a statement of policy, Secretary Woodring explained that most of the reservists on extended active duty are pilots in the expanding air corps. To command the additional enlisted men whom President Roosevelt ordered recruited as a national emergency measure, the regular Army has an officer surplus and 650 reservists are undergoing a year's training now in competition for regular army commissions as second lieutenant. The Secretary announced further that no additional reserve appointments were being made for the Specialist Branch, the Military Intelligence or the Judge Advocate General's Department, because rolls are full.

Nieuw Amsterdam's Plans

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands (AP)—The Holland America Line announced Sept. 27 its flagship, the Nieuw Amsterdam, which arrives in New York Sept. 29, would return to Rotterdam and tie up indefinitely because of high war risk insurance rates. The announcement said the 24,000-ton liner Rotterdam would be put into service to replace the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Five British Planes Reported Shot Down by Reich Fliers

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—The German High Command announced today that five of six British warplanes attempting to attack a German naval unit off Helgoland had been shot down by German pursuit planes.

The announcement said the British attack was fruitless. Helgoland is Germany's island naval base in the North Sea.

The communique said that when the six British planes, after assailing the warships without success, flew away to the west German fighters attacked them.

"In a brief battle five of the British planes were shot down and plunged into the sea," the High Command declared.

The battle, it said, occured this morning.

Actual results of three successive German air raids on the British Navy over the North Sea in the past three days remained as much a question as ever today as both sides continued to issue conflicting claims of success.

A third raid in the intensive airnavy warfare was reported by the British Press Association as having been beaten back, without damaging any ship of the navy.

The German High Command reported yesterday that a British heavy cruiser had been "successfully attacked" by German bombing planes off the Scottish Coast, was still denied in Britain.

British Answers

The British Admiralty at first replied by stating "it's all poppycock." The British Press Association added that it "understands there is no truth whatever" to the report.

Later yesterday, however, the Admiralty acknowledged an attempt, allegedly unsuccessfully, to bomb a destroyer off the Scottish Coast. An Admiralty statement reported by the Associated Press declared:

"In view of the continued and reiterated misstatement of the German broadcast to the effect that units of the British fleet in the North Sea have been damaged by German aircraft, the Admiralty reaffirms that in the actions referred to no British ship has been damaged nor any casualties incurred from German aircraft.

"The report of a bomb hitting a British heavy cruiser off May Island seems to refer to the fact that German aircraft attempted to bomb a destroyer in that area at 11:30 a. m., Sept. 27, but failed to obtain a hit or do any damage.

"No British cruiser was attacked in that locality."

Meanwhile the British Press Association retorted to German intimations that the "destroyed" aircraft carrier in Tuesday's raid on British naval craft in the North Sea was the Ark Royal, by denouncing them as a ruse to get the Admiralty to disclose the warship's actual location.

"Safe and Sound"

The Ark Royal, an official statement said, "is safe and sound at her allotted station."

An authoritative statement declared "German submarines have now been driven from the thickly dotted shipping routes around our coast."

"In less than a month," it said, "they have found the pace too hot for them . . . and are now forced to operate much further out in the open sea where the 'catch' is bound to be a much smaller one."

The offensive against England is raising the question of how effective planes can be against heavily armored surface vessels, and German aviators and submarine commanders have been vying to prove the effectiveness of their weapons.

Reichsführer Hitler was described as intensely interested in the matter, while German opinion on the whole was moving, on the basis of official German reports of sea successes, toward the belief that Germany has the means of challenging Britain's sea supremacy.

Allies Say They Sunk 12 Subs

By the Associated Press

Sinking of 12 German submarines by British and French fleets in less than a month was disclosed today in an official report of the French Government.

This is the first report by either government giving an exact figure of German submarines destroyed.

Jean Michel Renaitour, President of the Chamber of Deputies Naval Commission, told the Chamber yesterday that British units had sunk 10 U-boats, and the French two.

Military observers in France said the rate of destruction was in excess of the rapidity with which Germany could replace submarines and train its personnel.

A French High Command communiqué said commercial navigation "had resumed its regular rhythm, thanks to the organization of convoys and aerial and naval patrols."

Meanwhile, the sinking of three Norwegian freighters in the North Sea today and yesterday raised the total number of known ships lost to 57 and the gross tonnage in losses to 238,995.

The crews of the three ships were saved. Previously neutral Norway had lost only one ship—the Ronda which sank Sept. 13 after striking a mine off the coast of The Netherlands. Seventeen persons, including two Americans, were lost in that disaster.

The Takstaas, an 1,830-ton craft, loaded with wood pulp which the Germans regard as contraband, was torpedoed off Marstein on the Norwegian Coast early today. The crew got ashore in lifeboats.

The 875-ton Jern, also carrying wood pulp, was sunk by a submarine yesterday afternoon off Kristiansand. The crew said the U-boat commander gave them 15 minutes to get into their lifeboat before he fired a torpedo. The Swedish steamer Caledonia picked up the crew and later transferred the men to a Norwegian coast patrol boat which put them ashore.

Captain Gebrielsen of the Jern said it was "impossible now to get across the North Sea except by convoys."

"Germany has a barrier of submarines co-operating with airplanes," he declared.

The third ship, the 2,000-ton Salaas, struck a mine in the North Sea. Its cargo was not disclosed.

Besides these three ships and 12 other neutrals, 31 British ships, two French, and nine German have been reported destroyed.

How Plane Sank a Sub

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—How a Royal Air Force pilot credited himself with destruction of a submarine was described today in extracts from the log of a reconnaissance plane on the Atlantic patrol.

The log, quoted by the Information Ministry, said: "A fine trail of oil was observed coming to the surface in a series of bubbly patches. Sea markers were dropped. . . . The oil was seen to be moving ahead at this point at two knots.

"After 15 minutes of careful observation bombs were dropped ahead of and across the foremost oil patch. In the center, while circles were made by bombs, a great quantity of oil suddenly gushed to the surface . . . a much wider trail of oil began to move slowly forward . . . about one knot.

"A second attack was made along the oil trail slightly ahead of it . . . Oil again gushed up . . . for 30 minutes. No further movement of any sort seen."

Inquiry on Plane Escape

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP) — The Air Ministry announced last night an investigation would be conducted into the escape of a British flying boat which had been forced down in territorial waters off Iceland.

The Ministry said the inquiry would be held as soon as the fliers are available. The warplane and its nine crew members returned to England yesterday.

[It was announced in Copenhagen that the Danish Minister to London protested on behalf of the Iceland Government against the escape of the plane, which made a forced landing at Raufarhoefn, Northern Iceland. The fliers were interned but flew away, a Danish radio report said, after their plane had been serviced in preparation for a flight to Reykjavik under escort of an Iceland plane.]

Reich Submarine Officer Tells Of Escaping British

BERLIN, Sept. 29 (AP)—An interview ascribed to a member of the crew of the submarine which sank the British aircraft carrier Courageous and describing the submersible's escape from British depth bombs was published today by the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag.

The German High Command insists that the submarine returned safely to its base with only slight damage.

[A British statement shortly after the sinking of the Courageous Sept. 17 said it was believed British destroyers had sunk the German vessel.]

The helmsman of the submarine, quoted in the interview, said the Courageous was hit by several torpedoes, after which the submarine submerged to greater depths in anticipation of a counterattack by the destroyers.

The submarine "shortly thereafter was showered with a series of depth bombs by a considerable number of English destroyers which were to provide safe conduct for the Courageous," the paper quoted the helmsman.

The terrific vibrations of the depth charges broke gauge glasses, panes on clocks and pressure indicators, he said. None, however, hit the submarine which was traveling deep at slow speed and which finally managed to escape.

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Move for British-Russian War Trade Pact Reported

LONDON, Sept 29 (AP)—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, has assured the British Government that Russia is willing to start negotiations for a war trade pact, according to an authoritative source.

This was learned while the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was in Moscow engaged in conversations which resulted in the new Soviet-German agreement.

Considerable significance was attached to the indication that the Soviet is willing to negotiate with Britain over contraband and war trade in general, even though at the time it is conducting talks with Germany. It was indicated that though Britain expects some "peace move" by Germany in the immediate future, no approach yet has been made either directly or through any neutral agent, such as Italy.

Of the new trade pact between Russia and Germany, the British Government was said to believe that Russia would not be able to export any large amounts of supplies, because of her home needs. Since Russia already had a trade agreement with Germany, the new measure is not expected to go much beyond that in increasing the two nations' commerce.

Ministry Change Sought

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The British Press Association announces that "drastic reorganization" of the much-criticized Ministry of Information may be considered by the Cabinet at its next meeting. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons that an investigation of the Ministry already was under way, to determine if its organization was efficient and not overstaffed.

New Zealanders Serve

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announces that 400 New Zealanders are in the United Kingdom, either serving as Royal Air Force pilots or undergoing training for the R. A. F.

Estate Offered Red Cross

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Lord and Lady Astor have offered their famous country home, Cliveden, to be a Red Cross hospital for Canadians in Britain.

Germans Defer Occupation As Warsaw Evacuates Troops

The following account of military events in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press dispatches and other sources.

Evacuation of the disarmed Warsaw garrison began today and will require two or three days, so that occupation of Poland's Capital by Germans troops has been deferred until Oct. 2, a communiqué from the German Supreme Army Command states. The communiqué goes on to state that Modlin, the fortress 18 miles northwest of Warsaw, containing about 200 officers and 30,000 men, capitulated unconditionally. The garrison at Warsaw was stated to be more than 100,000 strong.

Small groups of Poles still were offering resistance to the German forces, including about 2,000 on the Hela Peninsula.

Meanwhile the Soviet Russian Army in its westward march to the line of demarcation arranged with the Germans is stated by the Russian General Staff to have reached a point 65 miles from Warsaw.

Pigs Root Out Mines

On the Western Front minor reconnoitering was in progress. Fresh reports, however, have come from Basel, Switzerland, of troop trains moving from the Polish Front, to relieve garrisons in Germany, which in turn were sending troops to the West Front.

A cold wind added to the discomfort of the troops, who hugged the trees for shelter and burrowed among leaves for a warm nest in which to place their machineguns, for early winter weather was falling on the troops in the open country.

The French were reported to be using pigs to explode land mines left in their path by the Germans.

A dispatch in the newspaper Paris Soir, said the soldiers rounded up pigs from neighboring farms, and drove them in front of the advance guards. The shoats, nosing through the underbrush and forest-covered slopes, rooted up the mines and cleared the way for the troops.

British fighter planes were reported today to have driven off two attempts by German warplanes to raid the coast of Scotland.

Bombers Driven Back

For the second successive day the British Press Association said, Royal Air Force planes foiled a German air attack, beating back a squadron of bombers that flew across the North Sea.

Details of the reported air battles were not disclosed, but the Press Association said "not one bomber pierced our defense."

In two days the French were reported in dispatches reaching Paris to have shot down eight German Messerschmidt fighters against the loss of four of their own.

In a "dogfight" Sept. 25, these advices said, three American-built Curtiss planes met five Messerschmidts over the German lines and shot down three of the German craft.

The day before, these same reports said, five French planes met nine German craft a considerable distance within German territory As the French fought their way back over their own lines, five of the German planes were reported shot down, against two French losses.

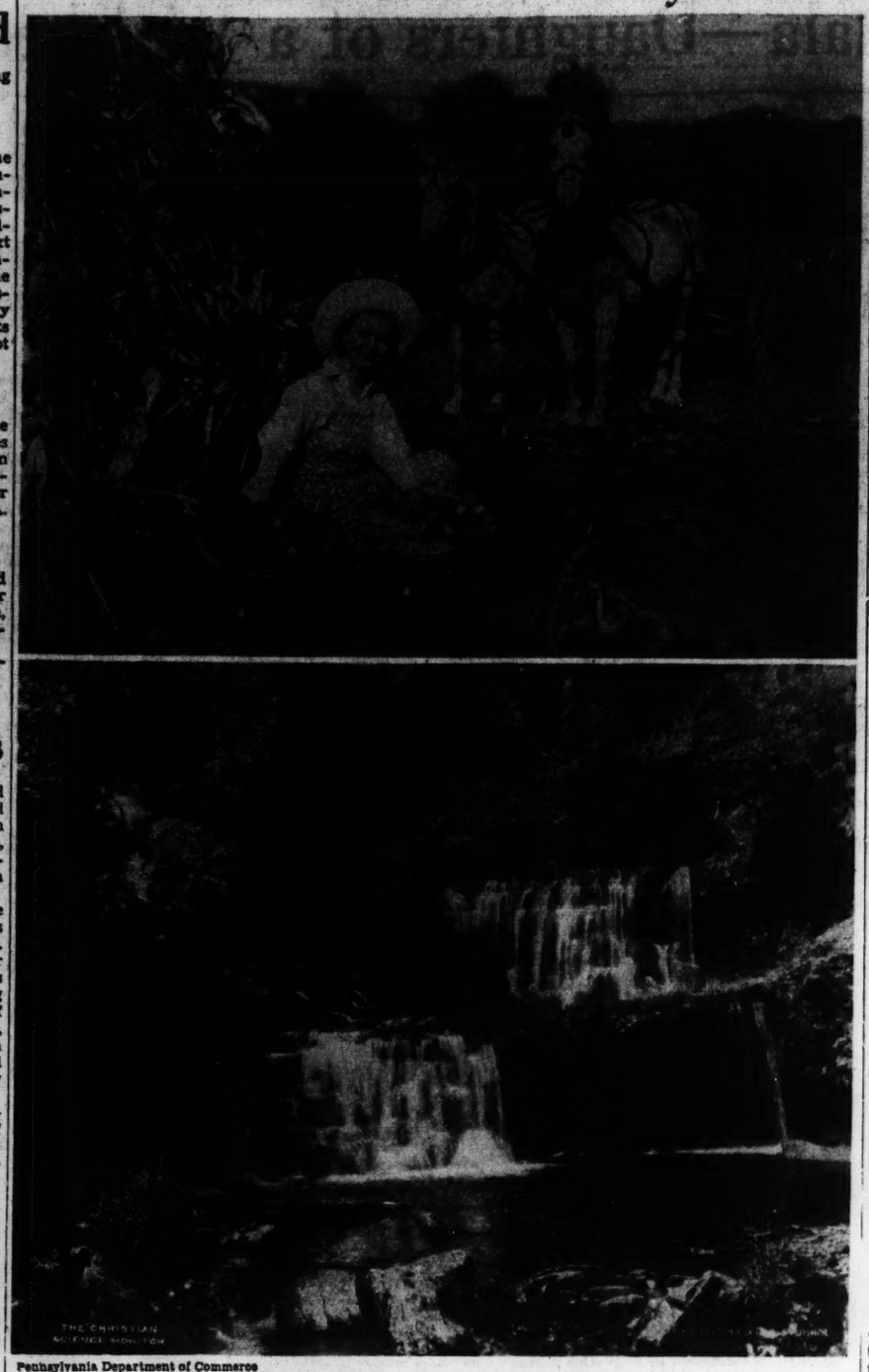
Regular Army Has 150th Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Already nearly 350 times its original size, the United States Army reached its 150th anniversary today, but it was too busy expanding further to celebrate.

Increasing its might faster than in any other time of peace, the Army is building a $300,000,000 fleet of 5,500 warplanes and acquiring new guns and other munitions. President Roosevelt recently directed that 17,000 additional men be recruited promptly.

The Regular Army was established Sept. 29, 1789, when Congress formally recognized an existing force of state militia "to be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States." Official records list just 595 officers and men—an "army" about a third the size of a modern regiment in peace strength.

When Autumn Comes to Pennsylvania



Pennsylvania Department of Commerce

Scenes Like These Attract the Tourist

Top—Corn-husking time in one of the State's rolling farming districts. Below—Indian Ladder Falls in Monroe County becomes more beautiful in setting of colorful Pocono scenery

Pennsylvania's Glorious Autumn Opens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Pennsylvania's glorious autumn season came a bit early this year, according to reports from the State Department of Commerce, which says that flaming colors already have made their appearance in the mountains.

In northern counties, where the summer was dry, the report continues, birches on the higher ridges began yellowing early this month. The vivid reds, greens, yellows, and golden browns of the foliage will be at their best within a few days.

Realizing that thousands of persons in and around Pennsylvania want to motor, hike, or bicycle through the foliage regions, the State will keep everyone advised as to the progress of the autumn colors.

Predictions are now, however, that the painted hillsides will be their most colorful over the widest area about Oct. 15, but Penn's Woods will be in brilliant display both before and after that date. During "October's bright blue weather," blazing hues furnish a colorful background for harvest fields of autumn crops, pumpkins and corn shocks.

* * *

Earlier than elsewhere, according to the Department of Commerce, the rainbow-tinged foliage has appeared in the mountains north of Williamsport. Throughout the Muncy Valley, along U. S. Route 220, and in the Eagles Mere area, bright splashes on the hillsides already may be seen. A vantage point is lofty High Knob, near Eagles Mere, where the visitor can look down on 75 miles of mountain tops.

Along the Grand Canyon of Pine Creek, south of U. S. Route 6 at Wellsboro, the autumn colors will reach their peak within a week. Along the Canyon's tree-covered walls and in the Muncy Valley will be found colors not seen elsewhere in a Pennsylvania autumn. Here, too, may be seen in profusion rare shades of reds, yellows, purple, bronze, and copper.

The Pocono Region of northeastern Pennsylvania, with its high altitude, splendid roads, and many vantage points, the report continues, is another district in which the autumnal parade of colors can be seen at the roadside by the early October tourist.

The second week end in October usually is the best time to see the blazing hillsides in the Altoona section. One of the best vantage points is the top of Wopsononock Mountain, west of Altoona, which now has a good road and plenty of parking space. Visitors not familiar with this region should ask at Altoona or Hollidaysburg for directions regarding where to leave U. S. 220, and they will find markers which lead them to the top for the long view across country.

* * *

In the Alleghenies along the Lincoln Highway in southern Pennsylvania the colors arrive later—usually a week or two after Oct. 15, depending upon weather conditions. U. S. Routes 322 and 422, diagonal east-west highways, offer variety of hills and valleys, ablaze with autumn colors.

Cooksburg, just off State Route 36 in Jefferson County is at the southeastern edge of Cook Forest State Park. A drive through the park reveals spotted contrasts as the coloring beech, birch, maple, and oak trees dot the greens of virgin hemlocks and pines. Tourists who leave their cars to walk into the forest see at close range numerous fall flowers.

There are many other Pennsylvania roads rich in scenic beauty in autumn time. Particularly good are the Bedford-Johnstown highway, and the Bucktail Trail from Williamsport through Lock Haven and Renovo to Kane.

Aerial War: Poland Was Not a Test

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Writer on Military Affairs

Aviation military observers as yet have no definitive answer to the role of aviation in modern warfare.

The layman might think the crushing of Poland was the answer. But it wasn't.

Air power can only be weighed when the opposing forces have about the same strength. The German Air Force used in Poland far outweighed the Polish force, while the fighting on the Western Front is too recent to permit a decision.

The Polish campaign only proved what had already been proved in Spain and China, that a superior air force operating against an enemy poorly equipped with aircraft and anti-aircraft guns, gives the attacking armies tremendous advantages.

Aviation as a term is too broad for an accurate analysis of its use in warfare. It must first be divided into its relative branches. In the World War aviation was first used for observation purposes. It told of enemy activity and directed artillery fire.

A Pistol Shot

One day an officer in an observation plane took a pistol shot at an enemy observation plane as it passed. That was the beginning of aerial warfare. The French sent up special ships to accompany the observation planes and fight off German aircraft. The Germans did the same. These protection planes were soon busy seeking each other out and engaging in air combat. Thus the beginning of "pursuit" or "chasse" aviation, marked by the use of machine guns instead of pistols.

Finally came the realization that planes made big enough to carry bombs could do what artillery could never do, go over the enemy lines and drop "shells" right where they would do the most damage. Thus came into effect bombing which was just being organized as a long range project when the war ended in 1918.

Pursuit planes, ranging the skies for opponents, occasionally swept down on enemy trenches and marching troops to machine gun them. The effect on morale was so great, much more so than the actual injuries received, that this was seen as a new and potent air activity.

Separate Military Arm

After the World War the aerial arm was organized into a regular branch known as "attack" aviation. Special planes with great fire power, whose pilots are trained to fly low and hedge-hop, were developed. Special bombs for use in trench attacks were developed for them. Today attack aviation is a major aid in air warfare.

Observation, pursuit, and attack aviation are now taken for granted.

Bombing is the spotlighted branch today. Tremendous expansion in bombing effectiveness has been dramatized in the past decade. If we consider bombing as an extension of artillery we get a better concept of its use.

Before air bombing was used, forward drives were carried out by artillery fire. Once the resistance had been broken by such fire the infantry moved forward to take and hold the position. Artillery was limited, even with heavy railway guns, to 20 miles, while most of it functioned in the field with much shorter ranges. The forward speed of the armies was limited by the combination of artillery range, fire power, and mobility, presuming effective infantry work.

Range Vastly Expanded

Looking at Poland we have a good example of what bombing aviation can do as an extension of artillery. The range becomes extended to hundreds of miles. The fire power is heavy with modern big bombers. The mobility is unbelievably great, with forward speed of nearly 300 miles an hour in some cases. In addition these planes are acting as their own observers, tactically able to change in an instant their direction and concentrations.

Now an army is far more than its front line. Behind that is the artillery, at different depths according to its range. Behind the artillery are the airdromes. Running through these groups are the all-important supply lines bringing up food, ammunition, and fuel for the mechanized arms.

Before development of air power, artillery labored slowly and long to get at these lines and then never to any great depth. The advances forward were accordingly slow. Then came air power.

When the war started in Poland some 2,000 first class German planes swept into action. An unwise Polish command had strung out the Army too thin, waiting too late before bringing it back to a short straight defensible line. Supply lines were strung out making vulnerable targets. Lack of proper underground air hangars left the Polish planes and workshops exposed.

Avalanche

The result is history. The German forces swept in and relentlessly bombed the supply lines and airdromes out of existence. Plane repairs for Poland ceased.

Aircraft were destroyed on the ground before they could rise. With the Polish air resistance broken the skies became even easier lanes of operation. Polish troops trying to reassemble for counterattacks were easily spotted, bombed, and machine gunned. Meantime such tactical efforts were reported to the German command. Its motorized forces, thus guided, quickly rushed in and cleaned up anything the planes had left unfinished.

An important thing in warfare is momentum in an offensive. The German drive got a starting momentum which never stopped. Its air power cleared the way so that its path was literally oiled. Before such a drive the Polish Army never got a chance to stop and take a breath, to reorganize, and, most important, to dig in and establish the only kind of a defensive position that could stop the German drive.

Thus we can see what the new air arm of bombing can do when weakly or improperly opposed. It will be a far different story on the Western Front. British and French air power has increased to the point where it probably equals German air power. The Germans will run into stiff resistance. Their ground troops will never obtain the momentum which permits aviation to give its maximum aid as in Poland. Then at last all the guesses of what modern military aviation can really do in a major war between relatively equal powers will be really answered.

Lost in 19 Days: 600 to 700 Planes

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Sept. 29

Polish Air Force losses during 19 days of warfare with Germany are estimated in an unofficial survey at between 600 and 700 planes.

At the beginning of the war Sept. 1, Poland was reported to have approximately 1,000 serviceable planes of all types. The remnants of the Air Force—about 300 planes—now are interned in Rumania and Lithuania.

War Largely Stops Northern Canada Mining Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Planes operating out of such northern mining camps as Goldfields, Saskatchewan and Yellowknife, Norht West Territory, are now packed to capacity with mining men and trappers heading south to enlistment centers.

The war has brought almost a complete stoppage in mining development. Prospectors are leaving because backers, concerned over the war's results, are withdrawing financial support.

At Yellowknife, the detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is daily receiving offers of northerners to enlist. According to reports from this mining camp, more than 120 men want to join the colors. They include miners, muckers, prospectors, trappers, laborers and cooks.

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2. Address communications to Contest Judges, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Florida East Coast Railway, 16 East 44th Street, New York City. All entries must be delivered or bear postmark prior to midnight Tuesday, October 10, 1939.

3. Twenty-eight prizes will be awarded:

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4. All names and suggestions submitted become the property of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Florida East Coast Railway, and may be used by them individually or jointly.

5. No acknowledgments or return of communications will be made.

6. Prizes will be awarded by November 1, 1939.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Guatemala—Daughters of a Vanished People

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Woman of Maya Land Is Content To Let the World Speed By

Simple in Tastes, Gentle in Speech and Manner, She Lives Her Traditional Life and Asks No Changes

By Laura B. Haddock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last spring I had the stimulating experience of visiting Guatemala. Here I found a land still unspoiled by tourism, a land where life is as different from life in "the States" as you could possibly imagine, a land where, above all, woman's place is in the home and not in the forum.

Woman certainly keeps her traditional "place" in Guatemala. She bears children abundantly and raises them casually. She goes to market and buys and sells and barters, and when she gets home again she cooks tortillas and weaves garments for her family, and sometimes helps her husband with his hoeing.

I saw all types of women there among the Indians, dressed in all types of costumes. Some had almost negroid faces, and others had an entirely oriental cast of features. Usually I came across them in the market place or washing clothes in the public washing places, or bathing with their neighbors and the children in the river. But wherever I saw them, they were curious, interested, eager as children to see what was going on, and always quite carefree.

Under Ancient Ceiba Tree

The first large group of Indian women I saw in Guatemala was at Palin where they were holding market that day under the huge spreading arms of an ancient ceiba tree. The old Mayan superstition has it that all of man's life derived originally from the ceiba tree, and to see these native women in their white blouses and vividly colored skirts bargaining and gossiping and visiting and feeding their babies under the great tree with its sheltering arms is to see the fading past and the lively present mingling—as they so constantly do in this extraordinary country.

The Guatemalan Indian woman lives life with amazing simplicity. Especially when you consider that she is not a primitive person, after all. Her garments, which she has woven and designed herself, are colorful, often elaborately embroidered, and they conform faithfully to the costume peculiar to her village. If, for example, she comes from the village of Coban, she will wear a blouse of lacy white shadow work; or if from Chichicastenango, her blouse will be vivid purple and red and yellow, embroidered on a broad strip of strong white cotton cloth. She may use dyes she has extracted from berries and fruits and roots, or she may use commercial aniline dyes, which are becoming more and more accessible to her every year; but almost always she does the dyeing herself.

Half-Forgotten Origins

She is thought to have descended from the ancient Mayas, whose civilization at one time reached such a high degree that scholars do not even today fully understand its sources. But she has in many ways descended a long way from her Mayan fathers, and her people are known now as a decadent nation. It is the traces of an ancient glory and sophistication still clinging to her and her life that are so interesting.

In the crude simplicity of her thatched adobe hut, she will squat on her heels, weaving with deft, brown fingers on her hand-loom a pattern symbolizing the sun, the moon, the wind and rain, lightning and thunder, the history of her people, the geography of Guatemala itself, even the nobility of her family, should it happen to be noble. Half-forgotten are the origins of these symbols, and there is probably not one woman in ten in Guatemala who knows why she uses the patterns she does. But the patterns have come down through centuries and there they are for us to see.

Her manners are not primitive. They are those of a cultured and gentle being. She never speaks raucously or even loudly, she never pushes or jostles her neighbor; little amenities of gesture come as naturally to her as breathing. At every market there is always on market days a crowd of Indians from all over Guatemala. Most of the sellers of maize and prawns and chili peppers are women, and you might therefore expect the market square to be filled with the shrill hubbub of feminine voices. But it is not. There is a gentle hum of conversation calmly and placidly carried on. That's all. Shouts and rudenesses are simply not to be found.

Passing Her By

Life and progress and the world of tomorrow are passing the Guatemalan Indian woman by, and she isn't realizing it in the least. The healthy stirring of the young nation has given place in her to a placid serenity. The strain of conquest has turned her and her people in upon themselves, where in the taciturn secrecy of their own minds they hold their ancient superstitions, worship their ancient impotent fearsome gods, and carry on their tribal customs—while forgetting what those customs stand for.

One fortunate trait that has come down to her from her more urbane forefathers is the enjoyment of bodily cleanliness. She bathes frequently and with as much pleasure as a child, in the nearest river or lake; and her long black hair shines with cleanness and with combing. Physical characteristics vary greatly among the women of different villages, but in some localities the women are really beautiful, with delicately molded countenances, slim rounded necks, straight slender bodies, and the carriage of queens.

The Guatemalan Indian woman is subordinate to nearly everyone—subordinate to her father, to her husband, and even to her son when he is grown. She cannot pray—only men are permitted to do that. She cannot, of course, vote. Socially she has little entity independent of her menfolks. But perhaps it doesn't matter. She is happy. As far as the casual observer can tell, she doesn't want her lot to be anything but what it is. Emancipation is a word she has never heard applied to women, and its meaning would probably convey nothing to her mind.

Anyway, whatever her future may be, her present is at least a restful sort of existence. The visitor looks at her and may envy her in a measure—for the quietness, the simplicity, the freedom from non-essentials, which her life reflects.

From the snapshots of a traveler to Guatemala. Top—Market scene in Santiago Atitlán. Left—Weighing chili peppers, Palin. Right—A weaver of Chichicastenango. The strips forming the perpendicular borders are from photographs of a beautiful and colorful long belt, hand-woven on a loom such as is shown at the lower right. If you know ancient Maya art you will recognize old designs.

Suds Rejuvenate Old Fabrics

Those quaint-looking wrappers, farthingales, and camisoles that only recently inspired condescending chuckles when unearthed from old trunks or pictured in old advertisements are being gladly reclaimed by persons fortunate enough to own them.

Since the cambrics, nainsooks, and handmade laces of which they are made are once again fashionable, most of these garments can be ripped apart, given a good soap and water washing, and made into modern versions of the originals.

Metalwork as a Home Craft

It Is Great Fun to Make Things and You Can Teach Yourself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Metalwork is so varied a craft that most hobbyists specialize in one of its many branches, such as enameling, jewelry making, wrought iron work, or metalcraft in such materials as pewter and brass. Each specialty calls for its own equipment and technique, but they are all creative crafts, useful from the practical point of view, and with commercial possibilities.

If you have no more than $10 to spare, one or two free evenings a week, and an empty shelf in your kitchen cupboard, you will find in pewter, brass, aluminum, and copper work an ideal hobby. It can be entirely self-taught, because most of the numerous books of instruction contain detailed projects carefully graded and described step by step. Fellowcrafters (Boston), a typical craft shop, sells an elementary outfit including a manual of instruction for $3.75. Or you can assemble your own materials after reading a good textbook from the library. Among the well-known books are "Metalcraft for Beginners," by Peter Manzoni (The Beacon Press, Boston, $1), "Beaten Metal Work," by A. C. Horth (Pitman's Crafts for All Series, $1), and "Elementary Craftwork in Metals," by Alfred J. Shirley (The Bruce Publishing Co., Milwaukee, $2), which consists of a short, excellent introduction and a long series of graded exercises.

Special Advantages

Metalwork has many advantages for the home craftswoman,—it is a complete change from everyday duties, it has endless possibilities of technical development, and it is very satisfactory in speed of accomplishment. Equipment is inexpensive for even advanced work, although you will need a Bunsen burner or blow torch, a forge of some sort (for small work an inverted flat iron is adequate), and a collection of files, saws, molds, and soldering materials. You will be able to make candlesticks, pitchers, all sorts of spoons, bowls, jugs, boxes, trays and plates, to mention only a few. If well-designed they have a constant market value in gift shops and craft centers. Design in metalcraft is a special study in itself and one of the most interesting aspects of this many-sided craft.

Jewelry making is a somewhat expensive hobby because of the cost of the materials. It also demands a longer apprenticeship, usually with a background of metalwork, and more delicate workmanship. An excellent way to study it is in an art school or with a private teacher. However, there are several good books, among them "Silverwork and Jewelry," by H. Wilson (Pitman Pub. Corp., New York, $2.50), and "Jewelry Making and Design," by A. F. Rose and A. Cirino (Metal Crafts Pub. Co., Providence, R. I., $5). A fairly comprehensive kit for beginners costs about $8. One of the oldest arts, jewelry has a special appeal for many women that they would not abandon for the easier victories of metalwork.

More Expensive

Another very fine craft is enameling, and here special instruction is the best approach. You will need the basic tools of jewelry making plus vials of crushed stones. A well-known craftswoman in enamel work told me that while she had a very good market for her enamels through art guilds and private collectors it was difficult to make a profit because of the expense of the materials and the long hours of labor. Small bowls and nut dishes sell readily, but you must have a quick and expert technique. My friend laughed at the idea of giving up her enameling for a more lucrative craft,—she was entranced with the beautiful colors and mysterious alchemy of her specialty.

Wrought iron work hardly seems a suitable home hobby, but recently an excellent small forge has been developed which will fit into the average back yard. Among useful and attractive objects to be made on this forge are candlesticks, lanterns, andirons, weather vanes, and some furniture. Wrought iron has a bold, dashing quality which appeals to adventurous creatures. It is not a hobby for every woman, but it is an ideal leisure-time avocation for those who want a vigorous outlet for their creative energies.

Barbara B. Paine

To a Showboat Now a Cottage

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Showboat is a pleasure craft,
To sail a current slow;
To tie up at a levee
When the night winds start to blow;
To blaze with lights and music
Like a glowworm of the sea:—
To smooth the brow of tired care,
With joyous revelry.

To glide out with each dawning,
A gray and silent ghost;
To know no wide horizons,
But a friendly, grassy coast
And when at last it wearies,
And fain would bide a wee;
To find a verdant hillside,
Within sound of the sea.

To lie there, spent and dreaming,
With no thought of time or tide;
To feel the slow winds blowing
O'er the long grass by its side.
To be at last a watcher
Of a never-ending play;
With Sun and Moon for actors,
On the stage of Night and Day.

l'envoie

Oh, Showboat, former pleasure craft,
Come to your journey's end;
May those who dwell within you
Find you a peaceful friend!

Olive Carleton-Munro

A Friday Column

A Cactus as an Introduction

Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

My cacti live in a special tin, carefully wadded against damage, and they have made me many friends in all walks of life.

I first began to carry them off with me on my holidays after I had hunted in vain for a lost address. While staying in a Cornish village I had noticed in a cottage window the most exciting cactus I had ever seen. It was gray and it was woolly and if its pride was not inordinate it was only because of the essential niceness of its character. I knocked on the door and asked if I might buy an offshoot.

The elderly lady who opened the door to me bade me enter. With gentle fingers she detached a shoot, while in her soft Cornish voice she told me the story of the plant. Her son had seen it in an inn in France, had fancied it, and the upshot was that he had brought it home in his pocket, it was only a little thing in those days.

I took my shoot home carefully wrapped in my handkerchief.

The Box and Mary

It was this incident that made me decide to have "The Box" made. Before my holidays I detach any likely shoots from my most interesting cacti, and root them in "The Box." When we are ready to start, wadding is placed carefully between the prickly, spiny things, and the perforated lid is fitted on over them. Then, when the family is going off on jaunts of its own, I prowl the small streets or country lanes, spying out treasures in cottage windows or luxurious conservatories. People will always talk gardening with a complete stranger.

It was in this way that I met Mary. Mary lived in a seaside cottage and her window was a blaze of color from the great trumpets of Cereus polycanthus. To her, flowers were like children. She chose an Echinocactus from my box, and as I watched the loving way she planted it, there was no need to ask if Mary had "green fingers." Every month we write to each other, Mary and I. I wouldn't miss the philosophy and cheer of her letters for all the gold of India.

When I took my box with me to Wales it was a miner's wife who gave me my Old Man. Hers was a venerable specimen with a long gray beard trailing down the window-sill. (She tells me that it is like a gray waterfall now.) When she came to me for a week's holiday this year she took back a small tin full of cuttings. I hope that they will grow as well for her as my Old Man does for me.

In the Conservatory

But it isn't always cottagers who love cacti. Dining out one evening I noticed a strange, sweet smell. Sure enough, after dinner, my host opened the conservatory doors and there, in all its glory, was the night blooming cereus, its creamy flowers wide open and almost unbearably fragrant. Thereupon the Strong Silent Man of the party suddenly came to life. He had collected specimens from all parts of the world, and had had some hairbreadth escapes in obtaining some of them.

One year when we were unable to secure our usual rooms it was a grim, dour-looking woman who grudgingly let us her spare bedroom and front parlor. During the first two days we tried by every means to draw her into conversation, but in vain. We don't like staying with surly folk, and had almost decided to seek lodging elsewhere when she caught sight of The Box. A quick intake of breath, a familiar glitter of the eye showed me that I had found a fellow enthusiast. She let me see her cacti. Ted, her eldest boy, had built her a tiny greenhouse out of odds and ends. It was tucked into a sunny angle of the wall and an ingenious arrangement of pipes kept it frost-free in winter. "A wonder with them spiny things, was Ted," she told me. "Funny things they are, but I like 'em. A bit like me, prickly."

With Amazing Blossoms

But she wasn't prickly. Her conversation, though meager, was salty, and every now and then blossomed out into the most amazing flowers, like the cactus she gave me on parting.

Yes, a lot of friendships have grown with the spiny contents of The Box.

J. M. E. C.

A Friday Column

Paper Plates

I have found the large sized paper plates most useful in sifting and measuring flour for cakes. Being pliable, you can pour your flour back and forth from the sifter very easily.

Mrs. G. M. I., Massachusetts

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758. If you have a friend who likes crackers and milk for a snack, get him a Jumbo Cup and Saucer. Whether it be cousin, uncle, parent or friend, almost everybody has a pet dish, something they eat pretty regularly. A Jumbo Cup and Saucer is a personal thing. Beautiful white bone china with painted country garden flowers. Cup is 4½ inches across the top on a 7-inch saucer $3.00

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BAB-O
GREASE-DISSOLVING CLEANER

Women once thought that *dirt* caused so much cleaning. But now they know that *grease*—which makes dirt stick to pans, pots, stoves, sinks, bathtubs—*causes 90% of needless scouring and scrubbing.* And over 2 million women have found the way to conquer that greasy dirt... they use Bab-O, the amazing *grease-dissolving* cleaner!

Inactive "scouring cleansers" depend largely on *grit* and *hard work* for results. So you rub and scrub—work harder and harder, wasting time and money, even endangering costly enamel surfaces. *But not when you use Bab-O.* For Bab-O contains a sensational *special ingredient* which actually *dissolves* grease. And with grease gone, dirt just *wipes* away. And since Bab-O works so fast, you can use less of it—you save time, work and *money too.* Why waste unnecessary time in the kitchen—just trying to keep things clean? Switch now to Bab-O. Buy a can today!

Ask for Bab-O in the green labelled can.

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Peru's Ambassador to U. S. Now Diplomatic Corps Dean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The diplomatic corps here at present reflects the unsettled condition of the world.

New ambassadors are arriving, old-timers leaving their places, a few find themselves in just the same uncertain position engulfing their governments at home—and for the moment a South American nation moves into the place of seniority.

Germany has not precipitously marched into the Polish embassy and demanded surrender, as it did in the case of the Austrian and Czechoslovakian legations some months ago. The Polish Ambassador, Count Jerzy Potocki, as a matter of fact, has made no preparation to leave his government's piece of soil on upper Sixteenth Street, even though Warsaw has been captured.

The old Austrian Legation, evacuated by Edgar Prochnik when Germany took over his country, is to become the Danish Legation. The new Danish Minister, M. Henrik de Kauffmann, his wife and two daughters will move in next week.

Mr. Prochnik, who is now lecturing at Georgetown University here, is spending much of his time at present on a textbook on diplomatic history, the first of its kind ever written.

Next to the old Austrian Legation, the staunch and unyielding Vladimir Hurban still presides over the Czechoslovakian Legation When officials of the German Embassy demanded he surrender his property, he refused, confident that Germany's occupation of his homeland is only temporary and seeing a necessity for maintaining continued contact with the thousands of Czechs in the United States.

Mr. Hurban's name still continues to appear officially in the State Department's diplomatic list, though the United States has had no "Minister to Czechoslovakia" since the resignation and retirement of Wilbur Carr. American negotiations with the Czechs are carried on through a consulate general in Prague, housed in the old Schoenborn Palace, formerly the U. S. Legation.

With the retirement of Sir Ronald Lindsay, former Ambassador from Great Britain, and the arrival of Lord Lothian to take his place, deanship of the diplomatic corps bestowed on a basis of seniority in Washington service has been passed along to Señor Don Manuel de Freyre Y Santander, Ambassador from Peru, a transfer that is logical in the new closer relationships of the Americas.

Sir Ronald Lindsay is one of the few retiring diplomats to return to his native country in recent months. Fernando de Los Rios, the former Spanish Ambassador, representative of the Loyalists, is teaching in New York City, Mr. Prochnik is a Professor at Georgetown, the "deposed" Albanian Minister Faik Konitza, is still here and even Marc Peter, the retiring Minister from neutral Switzerland, and Mrs. Peter will not attempt to go home, but have taken an apartment in Boston where their two sons make their homes.

Chrysler Plants Vote C. I. O. Sole Bargaining Agent

DETROIT, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers, campaigning for exclusive bargaining rights in the auto industry, won its third major triumph by being returned the victor last night in 10 of 13 plants in the huge Chrysler Corporation poll.

Only in one instance—at Evansville, Ind.—did the rival American Federation of Labor emerge ahead in results announced by the National Labor Relations Board, and in all but one of its victories the C. I. O. majority was overwhelming.

Russell Miller, elections examiner for the Board, announced that 51,303 of an approximately 54,000 eligible votes—greatest in the Board's record—had been cast, with the C. I. O. accumulating 40,564 to the A. F. of L.'s 4,744. A total of 4,426 employees voted for neither union.

Homer Martin, President of the A. F. of L-U. A. W., had ordered his followers to ignore the election, charging it was impossible to obtain a "fair" vote because of Labor Board "bias toward the C. I. O."

The Detroit Plymouth A. F. of L. local, however, went ahead with the vote, and gave the C. I. O. its only comparatively close brush, polling 2,771 against 5,585.

The C. I. O., which claimed the vote marked the "elimination" of the A. F. of L. "from the automobile industry," won in all eight Detroit plants and in Marysville, Mich., and Los Angeles, Calif.

At New Castle, Ind., general production workers chose the C. I. O. for its bargaining agent; the much smaller die sinkers department chose the A. F. of L. At Kokomo, Ind., employees decided to have "no union."

The Board had decreed that each of the plants should select its own bargaining agent, ruling against a C. I. O. demand for one bargaining representative for the entire corporation to be decided on the total vote.

The Chrysler election followed C. I. O.-Auto Workers victories in six other companies, including the Briggs Manufacturing Company and Packard Motor Company, and R. J. Thomas, union president, declared the C. I. O. now represents "more than half" the industry's workers.

Mr. Thomas announced steps would be taken immediately to negotiate a new contract with Chrysler to replace an agreement expiring Saturday. An extension of the present contract will be refused, he said, and "a new and satisfactory" one sought.

"The result of the Chrysler election," Mr. Thomas said, "is an overwhelming indorsement of the C. I. O. and the U. A. W.-C. I. O. It is a complete repudiation of the dual union efforts of the A. F. of L. and marks the elimination of that organization from the automobile industry.

"The U. A. W.-C. I. O., through contracts and democratic elections, is now the exclusive bargaining spokesman for more than half the workers in the automobile industry. Recognition of that fact by the auto corporations will go a long way toward bringing peaceful and equitable labor relations in the auto industry."

Vice-President Herman L. Weckler of the Chrysler Corporation, speaking of the handling of the election, said "we think the Labor Board did a very workmanlike job."

New Silage Legume Available Acid Experiments Reveal

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Discoveries at the University of Tennessee in the use of liquid phosphoric acid as a preservative for legume silage held the promise here of more dollars for American farmers.

C. A. Mooers, Director of the University's Experiment Station, announced successful experiments with phosphoric acid which had added Lespedeza Sericea—a hardy perennial—to the all-too-small list of useful silage legumes.

There has been an increasing interest among farmers in legume silage to supplement the ordinary corn or cane fodder silage.

Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, Vetch, Lespedeza and other clovers have been used, especially in the East, by mixing black-strap molasses with the legumes as a preservative, usually about eight gallons to a ton of silage.

"This interest is rather recent, however, in making hay silage," Mr. Mooers said, adding that Lespedeza Sericea, which produces abundant crops even on poor land, was injured as a hay crop because of a high tannic acid content.

"Our experiments have shown that when the Sericea is made into silage with the phosphoric acid preservative, the tannic acid is done away with and the result is a useful silage." The cost is about $1 a ton.

The legume's high protein content reduces the mount of costlier concentrates required by cattle or sheep and it is of value for poultry, the University found, although not adapted to feeding work animals.

"When cut up moderately fine," Mr. Mooers said, "legume silage is an excellent cheap feed for poultry and it may constitute 50 per cent of the ration on a dry matter basis."

The legumes may be mixed in any amounts desired. A "silo" may be a quart jar, a barrel or a structure holding tons.

Mr. Mooers said from six to 10 tons of Sericea could be produced per acre annually. The plant grows tenaciously wherever it can put down its roots, adding nitrogen to the soil.

National Education Group Seeks Classroom War Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — School officials all over the United States are engaged at present—just as Congress is—in an attempt to find the path of teaching least likely to draw the United States into war.

The results are interesting because they illustrate the same groping that is evident in the halls of government on the subject of neutrality.

A special committee of the National Education Association appointed recently to draw up a code of professional ethics for the organized teachers of the country is meeting at N. E. A. headquarters here at the present time. According to Dr. W. P. King, Committee Chairman and Secretary of the Kentucky Education Association, the position of the teacher should be one of strict neutrality.

"It is important that classroom discussion bearing upon the European conflict should be kept on a wholly objective plane, and that the present issues and controversies should be allowed to remain those of the conflicting opponents," he declares.

The teacher, Dr. King says, should see that both sides of the controversy are presented to her class, free from propaganda and that students are taught to weigh both sides of every question.

No Place in Classroom

"Where we are trying to maintain a democracy," he added, "the classroom is not the proper theater for religious, political or partisan propaganda. The teacher should exercise his full right as a citizen, but should not permit educational work to be used for partisan politics, personal gain or selfish propaganda of any kind."

The code of teacher ethics to be drawn up by the N. E. A. committee will supplant a 10-year-old code now in use. A new enforcement provision setting up a commission to hear and punish violations on the part of N. E. A. members, is under consideration.

Other members of the N. E. A Ethics Committee are H. Claude Hardy, Superintendent of Schools, White Plains, N. Y.; Ward G. Reeder, Ohio State University; Kathora Remy, San Antonio, Texas and Mrs. Autie Curry Sanford, Superintendent of Schools, Rusk County, Wisconsin.

While the N. E. A. Committee has taken a stand for full and free discussion as the best road to neutrality, other school officials are favoring curtailed discussion as insurance against war.

In Berkley, Calif., for instance, a special committee appointed by Superintendent of Schools Virgil E. Dickson, brought in a recommendation that "no war news or comments of any kind regarding the present European war be heard over the radio on school premises, unless the President of the United States is speaking."

Other recommendations to the California teachers were: "That we check and recheck, with exceedingly great care, all facts and reports which we care to use, and where facts are used, that no bias be shown.

"That emphasizing American political, economic and social questions will help to divert the minds of our pupils from the war situation. This is a most opportune time to help our children to appreciate the meaning and values of democracy," it is pointed out.

"That the European crisis offers a fine opportunity for use to do some genuinely constructive work toward universal peace, approving of arbitration and other peaceful methods, and condemning war as a means of settling international difficulties."

War Attitude Plan To Aid Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29 — Plans for the election of a "committee of 49" with the two-fold duty of "directing" the professional attitude of school teachers toward the European war and promoting the "American way" have been approved by more than 300 Philadelphia public school principals and will be submitted to all public school teachers here.

If approved, the committee will be known as "The Committee of Forty-Nine for the Study and Practice of the American Way," and will be chosen from the various departments within the school system.

Its function will be:

1. To make suggestions from time to time concerning school employees' conduct "regarding the European situation and as to the position of our own Country towards the war."

2. To propose from time to time plans "designed to promote in our schools the study and practice of the American way of human relationships and government."

Dr. Alexander J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, said emphatically that the committee was not for the purpose of "telling anybody what to do or think," but to assist instructional employees in interpreting the war in the classroom.

Prince Predicts Reich Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NE WYORK, Sept. 29—With no vessels with American refugees from Europe making port today, New York harbor, usually bustling with transatlantic traffic, was quiet, only two steamships—the American Farmer, of the United States Lines, and the Carolina Thorden, of the Thorden Line—clearing for transoceanic destinations.

The President Roosevelt, of the United States Lines, arrived here yesterday with 533 passengers, among whom was the exiled Prince Hubertus zu Löwenstein, one of the former leaders of the Roman Catholic Center Party in Germany, who envisaged a revolt in the Reich "within a few months" if the people were assured that the Allies would grant them a "decent peace treaty."

"The main thing," he said, "is to prove the need for a peace treaty based on justice which would give a fair chance to the German people. If world opinion is prepared for this treaty, the German people would be receptive, but the people would have to know that a decent treaty would follow."

Prince Hubertus is here for a lecture tour at the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The President Roosevelt also brought the first shipment of mail from France since Sept. 9.

Another slash in war risk rates on cargoes carried in English or French bottoms was announced by Marine Underwriters today. The new rate is $5 a $100 valuation as compared with the previous rate of $6. This is the second cut made in marine insurance, the previous slice bringing premiums from $7.50 a $100 to $6.

At the same time the Underwriters also snipped $1 from war risk insurance for cargo carried in neutral flag bottoms other than United States vessels on trips to Norwegian ports and Sweden not beyond Malmo, established a rate of $4.75 a $100.

Clang of Pittsburgh Steel Mill Sounds in Symphony by Cadman

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29 (AP)—Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, stopping here on his way to California, told how he narrates the epic of big steel in his latest symphony. He explained that he wrote the music about his native State, Pennsylvania, during a sojourn on the Virgin Islands. The work, which is in three movements, will be introduced by an "Eastern orchestra" sometime this fall, he said.

The music describes the State's development from frontier days, brings in childhood recollections of "an old, broken down" Pittsburgh merry-go-round, and then turns to the State's industrial development.

In the third movement, he indicates the power of steam and electricity and the clash of factory machinery, using a steel plate in one passage to portray busy mills. "In the same movement is a theme showing the joy of work," he observed; "but the theme gradually develops into labor troubles, with trumpets to show the use of troops.

"The labor conflict in my symphony is resolved without the use of the NLRB, and the entire symphony ends on a harmonious note."

A. F. of L. to Ask Profiteer Curb

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 29 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, forecasts that the A. F. of L. convention next week will call for "drastic" laws against war profiteering and support repeal of the arms embargo if assured it would draw this nation into war.

Here for the annual convention of the Building Trades Department, preceding the full A. F. of L convention, he said that the results of new White House efforts to persuade October meetings of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to make peace would have a far-reaching effect on the Federation's future policy in organization work.

Asked what action the A. F. of L. would take if President Roosevelt sent the convention a plea to end the labor split because of the strain produced by world conditions, he said:

"We will tell the President we are standing ready to meet the C. I. O."

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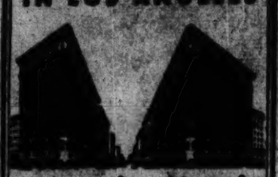

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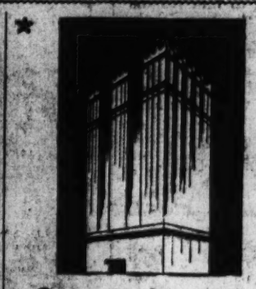

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Our Miss Matty

I SUPPOSE that every New England town must have its Matty Partridge. For we couldn't do without her, in Jaalam. Sometimes we think that we'd stumble along quite comfortably without Selectmen; we'd still be Jaalam if we had no Town Clerk; but lacking Matty Partridge—well, lacking Matty, we might as well hand the place back to the Indians and have done with it. Without Matty there would be still the village, to be sure, and the shaded, triangular Common with the soaring spire of the white church forever leaning toward the drifting white clouds. But no one, without Matty Partridge, would really know what they were. And our old roads, wandering off leisurely through the hills and marshlands and scattered farms, would wander without purpose, lacking Miss Matty. For Matty sort of holds the town together.

And yet Miss Matty isn't really prominent, in Jaalam. She's never a leader in those dearly-beloved causes in which spare women past middle age delight. No one quotes Matty Partridge on such burning questions as new sidewalks, or repairing the High School heating plant; Matty stands aloof from these things which are debated in every barbershop and sewing circle. For none of these questions are in Miss Matty's province—yet. In a hundred years or so, she may consider them worth while, but not today. For Matty Partridge is our Jaalam genealogist, our delver in old times, our reminder of the Jaalam that was.

* * *

And I suppose, too, that all the Matty Partridges of New England have certain qualities in common. They're not young, for it takes time to shape them. They're spare, and they move in an aura of remoteness, evident in a certain tightness of lip and abstraction of eye. Einstein, in his deeper moments, must somewhat resemble Miss Matty. For, if you ponder abstractions, debate relativity, you lack the brisk and ready smile, the quick surface reaction of the thoughtless. Matty looks as though she had forgotten where she put the key to the best chamber closet, and were trying to remember. One eye a bit screwed up, lips a trifle pursed, head slightly on one side, now and again Matty rubs her nose with a forefinger. Presently she'll remember; in a moment, she'll put that lean forefinger precisely on the spot. And then she says: "There!" and positively beams and bubbles over, to the bewilderment of Jaalam.

"I had the worst time finding her!" shrills Miss Matty. "I thought I'd never!"

And Jaalam, foggily, asks: "Finding who?"

"Benoni Adams' mother." and Miss Matty rubs her nose triumphantly.

The dialogue develops along obvious lines; Jaalam didn't even know she was lost. And Miss Matty sniffs, for she's heard that one before.

"Everybody thought she was a Morse, but I had my doubts. Because I just couldn't account for that land Benoni sold in Lancaster. So I looked up the deed, and Benoni got it through his mother, Mary Fairbank—so she was Moses Adams' first wife, and Unis Morse was his second. And Mary got the land from her father Jonas, and Jonas was never heard of after the Indian raid of 1676. I knew," beams Miss Matty, "that there was a kink somewhere in that Adams line."

Jaalam scratches its head, confesses honestly; "Never heard tell of this Banana Adams."

"Benoni," corrects Miss Matty patiently, "and he settled on the Plain, where the Fosters live now, in 1709."

* * *

So for days Miss Matty goes about in a gentle glow. Something forgotten generations ago has been found, proven, set down. Those queer folks who dig up old cities must know that feeling when the sifted sands yield incised seals and fragments of pottery. But Miss Matty's pleasure is nearer and more keen than theirs. For in her aura of remoteness, in that abstracted blue eye, there's a hint of—well, not exactly superiority, but an elfish awareness that she knows more about us than she tells. Matty looks at you, and you know that she's reminded of your great-grandfather George, who invented a rotary churn back in 1813. To be sure, George spent the rest of his days resting on his laurels—but there you are. You couldn't invent a patent churn, or anything else. Miss Matty takes down our bumps.

And, oddly, Miss Matty isn't a native of Jaalam. There were Partridges in Jaalam in early Colonial days—and one, most delightfully, was named Preserved—but they were of the Samuel branch. Matty descends from Ichabod. She came here to trim hats at the straw shop—and at once you see how long ago that was—then housekept for her aunt, then heired the small place on Maple Street. That, partially, explains Miss Matty; you have a hint of the long hours of gossip, while the rocking chairs chirp rhythmically and the knitting needles click. Jones Curtis married Elvira Johnson and bought the Thompson place; his brother Will went west in '57; his sister Cally married a Newcome from Medbury. The kettle simmers, and Miss Matty tells again that famous story of Deacon Tom Newcome and the eggs. It takes years of this to shape our Miss Matties, to form that slight sniff, that humorous twist of the lips and that swift sidelong glance.

* * *

To many, we know, Miss Matty stands for Jaalam. Every year, every summer, folks drift back here, and we see Iowa and California and even Oklahoma cars about town, and about the Square men and women with something about their speech faintly alien to Jaalam. From the casual nature of their inquiries, you can tell them; like most sentimentalists, we Americans are profoundly ashamed of our sentiments. They ask at the Post Office, at Graham's Market; they were passing through, going down Maine or to the Cape, and it struck them somebody here might remember a man named Tufts. Lived here, maybe sixty years ago. Melvin Tufts. You don't? Thought so.

"Never heard tell of him. Before my time. But I'll tell you. You ask Miss Matty. She'll know. Maple Street—a white house with a smoke bush over the gate. You ask Matty."

So the car from Iowa drifts past the Town House, and into Maple Street, and the gate creaks and they duck under the smoke bush, the cloudy puffs. And Miss Matty, feeding the hens, or hands folded in apron—while they sniff the sweet, spicy scent of stewing pears—listens, and purses her lips and rubs her nose.

"Land, yes. The old Tufts place? Out Old Mill Road; folks named Gardner live there now. I never knew Melvin; but his brother Frank was a grown man when I was a snip, and I knew Frank's daughter Hattie real well. Tall, dark folks; they favored you some. Your grandfather, was he? Well, now! I've got the Tufts line worked out, partly."

* * *

There are few Jaalam lines that Matty hasn't worked out, partly. You start with the Marshalls, and before you know it you're off on a dozen others. Old family albums, letters found in cleaning attics, family Bibles have a fashion of drifting into Miss Matty's hands. No one but Miss Matty, now, can name these determined men who glare out from thickets of sideburns and chin whiskers; and she alone remembers these firm-mouthed old ladies in best shawls and caps. "Amos Tufts, that is; a real steady, resolute man. And that's Aunt Lora; she married a Pearson." Miss Matty's wrinkled fingers open the letters, folded cleverly so that the outer sheet forms the envelope; gently she turns the worn pages of brown Bibles to the entries written now boldly, joyously, and now with a quaver of the quill pen. Jaalam has forgotten; so swift is change that now, in September, our life of August seems remote, of another fashion. But while Miss Matty remembers—and there are always Miss Matties—does Jaalam really forget?

* * *

Sometimes Jaalam is amused by Miss Matty's genealogical lore, but perhaps, without knowing it, we smile at ourselves. For while we do not think of it often, now and then this runs through our thought: That some day someone will make casual inquiries about the Square, at the Post Office, or at the Market. They were passing, and it struck them that, while they were here, they might as well look up such and such a person. Lived here—oh, long ago, way back in the early nineteen hundreds. And then—

But there will always be a Miss Matty. That's comforting. Why, you can't imagine a Jaalam without its Miss Matty. And perhaps it's what Miss Matty will say of us that keeps us more or less in line.

DANIEL CHASE

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"MARY CASSATT AU LOUVRE": *A Pastel Sketch by Edgar Degas*

EDGAR DEGAS was devoted to the gifted American painter, Mary Cassatt. He admired her talents and prized her friendship. It is believed that she often served as his model.

This pastel sketch shows Mary Cassatt gallery-trotting in the Louvre. It is one of many engaging, informal themes in which the unconventional Degas delighted. Degas was fond of a sort of candid-camera view of things, catching people in an unexpected moment, when they were not posing, or better still, not even aware of being watched and portrayed. At this time the French were greatly impressed by Japanese prints, and they liked to imitate some of the features of style of the makers of colored wood-block prints. We observe in this pastel, for example, that the subjects are placed on a diagonal, working from the lower right corner to the upper left. Degas often did this in his compositions with ballet dancers, the diagonal direction providing the axis of design. The silhouette seems more important than the form. Degas was a linealist, and he could use the line so that it gave character to shape, and movement to pattern. Observe how decisive the line is which lies between the two women and is formed by the right arm of the observer and her long umbrella. That line is a connective between the two figures; it completes the zigzag direction which is a common rhythmical motive with Degas and his Japanese favorites. The artist well suggests the state of mind of his subject as she stands pondering a picture. We do not see her face, but her posture and stance are eloquent. How decisive she is in comparison with her modest companion, who half conceals her face with a catalogue! Degas went far in discovering new sources of pictorial and subject interest.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Great Deliverance

IT HAPPENED UPON a November evening . . . that the ducks in the court made a terrible quacking, instead of marching off to their pen, one behind another. Thereupon Annie and I ran out, to see what might be the sense of it . . . and when we got down to the foot of the court-yard where the two great ash-trees stand by the side of the little water, we found good reason for the urgence and melancholy of the duck-birds. Lo! the old white drake, the father of all, a bird of high manners and chivalry, always the last to help himself from the pan of barley-meal, and the first to show fight to a dog or cock intruding upon his family, this fine fellow, and pillar of the state, was now in a sad predicament, yet quacking very stoutly. For the brook, wherewith he had been familiar from his callow childhood . . . was now coming down in a great brown flood, as if the banks never belonged to it. The foaming of it, and the noise, and the cresting of the corners, and the up and down, like a wave of the sea, were enough to frighten any duck, though bred upon stormy waters, which our ducks never had been. . . .

I was about to rush into the water, although I liked not the look of it, but hoped to hold on by the hurdle, when a man on horseback came suddenly round the corner of the great ash-hedge on the other side of the stream, and his horse's feet were in the water.

"Ho, there," he cried; "get thee back, boy. The flood will carry thee down like a straw. I will do it for thee, and no trouble."

With that he leaned forward, and spoke to his mare—she was just of the tint of a strawberry, a young thing, very beautiful—and she arched up her neck, as misliking the job, yet, trusting him, would attempt it. She entered the flood, with her dainty fore-legs sloped further and further in front of her, and her delicate ears pricked forward, and the size of her great eyes increasing; but he kept her straight in the turbid rush, by the pressure of his knee on her. Then she grew stronger, but he bade her go on; and on she went, and it foamed up over her shoulders; and she tossed up her lip and scorned it, for now her courage was waking. Then as the rush of it swept her away, and she struck with her fore-feet down the stream, he leaned from his saddle, in a manner which I never could have thought possible, and caught up old Tom with his left hand, and set him between his holsters, and smiled at his faint quack of gratitude. In a moment all three were carried down-stream, and the rider lay flat on his horse, and tossed the hurdle clear from him, and made for the bend of smooth water.

They landed, some thirty or forty yards lower, in the midst of our kitchen-garden, where the winter-cabbage was; but though Annie and I crept in through the hedge, and were full of our thanks, and admiring him, he would answer us never a word, until he had spoken in full to the mare, as if explaining the whole to her.

"Sweetheart, I know thou could'st have leaped it," he said, as he patted her cheek, being on the ground by this time, and she was nudging up to him, with the water pattering off from her; "but I had good reason, Winnie dear, for making thee go through it."

She answered him kindly with her soft eyes, and sniffed at him very lovingly, and they understood one another. . . .

Old Tom stood up quite bravely, and clapped his wings, and shook off the wet from his tail-feathers; and then away into the court-yard, and his family gathered around him, and they all made a noise in their throats, and stood up, and put their bills together, to thank God for this great deliverance.—R. D. BLACKMORE, in "Lorna Doone: A Romance of Exmoor."

Christian Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, AN ARDENT lover of liberty, in his epistle to the Romans (8:21) refers to "the glorious liberty of the children of God," and in his second epistle to the Corinthians (3:17) proclaims, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." To Paul, Christianity signified liberty, that is, the liberating power of God as exemplified in the life and works of the Master. This is readily understood when one stops to consider that on accepting Christianity, Paul was liberated from the creed of the Pharisees, from blindness, and from hate, prejudice, intolerance, and the desire to dominate and persecute. During his active and fruitful ministry as a follower of Christ Jesus, he liberated many from disease and suffering, resulting from their misconceptions of God, and on several occasions won his freedom from imprisonment.

The inspiring words of Paul are frequently quoted in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, who perceived the full significance of liberty as Paul used the term. After her discovery of God as divine Mind, she realized that every form of bondage is the result of a misconception concerning God and God's creation. Mortal man's enslavement to sin and suffering was recognized by both Paul and Mrs. Eddy as the result of a false state of consciousness from which Christianity alone can bring deliverance.

Although, today, liberty is a popular theme, much of the discussion on this subject is confusing rather than inspiring. We are told that whole nations, from fear of starvation, are surrendering their liberties. It is well to remember, however, that both religious history and secular history show that, at various times, different nations have caught clear glimpses of man's right to religious and political liberty, and even though temporary reactions may have set in, oppressive laws have been finally disputed and the people have regained their liberties. Mrs. Eddy uses this fact to bring out an important lesson. On page 227 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes, "I saw that the law of mortal belief included all error, and that, even as oppressive laws are disputed and mortals are taught their right to freedom, so the claims of the enslaving senses must be denied and superseded."

The one aggressor is enslaving material sense, which must be denied on the basis of man's sole allegiance to God and His spiritual laws. This mortal belief, which is suggesting to individuals, races, and nations that they are starving, persecuted, homeless, forsaken by God, and left to a relentless fate, is the one evil against which all mankind must take up arms. This mortal belief misleads the dominating and the dominated, the persecutors and the persecuted, the conquerors and the conquered. It is only as this belief is disputed and mankind learn their right to freedom from its terrifying suggestions, that there can be peace. The distraught condition of the world today challenges Christianity. To meet this challenge Christianity itself must be freed from the shackles of materialism.

Mrs. Eddy saw the need of "a new birth of freedom," to use the words of Abraham Lincoln. As a result of her consecrated work, the Science of Christianity was discovered, and the material theories which had become infiltrated into the Christian teaching, until it was robbed of its healing, liberating power, were cast out. The teachings of Christian Science make it plain that the material sense of existence is false, and that any teaching based on material sense evidence, even though it may call itself Christian teaching, is erroneous, hence powerless to deliver mankind from its discords. Again, on page 227 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy encouragingly writes, "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

Ignorance of God, which leaves one at the mercy of the illusion of sense testimony, is the cause of the distress in which individuals, races, and nations find themselves today. Bewildered, driven hither and yon, as were the Hebrews of Bible times, many are being forced to seek the true and living God. All who are oppressed may find hope and courage in Christian Science, which teaches mankind how to exchange wrong thoughts of hate and resentment for right thoughts of love and forgiveness, releasing thought from ritual, cant, creed, and ceremony. Mrs. Eddy points to a demonstrable knowledge of divine Love when she says on page 227 of Science and Health, "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Kristīga brīvība

(Tulkota raksta par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksta)

APUSTULIS PĀVILS, būdams dedzīgs brīvības mīlētājs, savā vēstulē Romiešiem (8:21) aizrāda uz "Dieva bērnu godības svabadību," un savā otrā vēstulē Korintiešiem (3:17) viņš pasludina, "Kur nu tā Kunga Gars, tur ir svabadība." Pāvilam Kristīgums nozīmēja brīvību, tas ir, Dieva atbrīvojošo spēku, kam par paraugu noder Meistara dzīve un darbi. Tas viegli saprotams ja apstājamies un pārdomājam, ka ar Kristīguma pieņemšanu Pāvils tika atbrīvots no farizēju ticības dogmas, no akluma, no naida, aizspriedumiem, neiecietības un no tieksmes valdīt un vajāt. Pa savu rosīgo un auglīgo darbības laiku kā Kristus Jēzus sekotājs, viņš daudzus atbrīvoja no slimībām un ciešanām, kas cēlās no viņu aplamiem jēdzieniem par Dievu; un vairākos gadījumos viņš atbrīvojās no ieslodzījuma.

Pāvila apgarotos vārdus savos rakstos bieži citē Mary Baker Eddy, kas visā pilnībā sapratusi brīvības nozīmi, kādā šo vārdu lietoja Pāvils. Kad viņa bija atklājusi Dievu kā dievišķigo Prātu, viņa saprata, ka ikkatrs verdzības veids izceļas no nepareiza jēdziena par Dievu un Dieva rādību. Kā Pāvils, tā Mrs. Eddy atzina, ka mirstīgā cilvēka verdzība grēkam un ciešanām ir nepareiza apziņas stāvokļa iznākums, no kā atsvabināt var vienīgi Kristīgums.

Lai gan mūsu dienās brīvība ir viens no parastiem tematiem, tā iztirzājumu lielākā daļa drīzāk mulsina nekā apgaro. Mums tiek stāstīts, ka veselas tautas aiz bailēm no bada atdod savu brīvību. Derīgi tomēr atcerēties, ka religijas vēsture, un tāpat ari laicīgā vēsture, rāda, ka dažādos laikos dažādas tautas skaidri aptvērušas, ka cilvēkam ir tiesības uz religisku un politisku brīvību. Kauču ari uz laiku pat iestājušēs reakcija, apspiešanas likumi beidzot tikuši apkaroti un tauta atguvusi savu brīvību. Mrs. Eddy šo faktu izlieto, lai dotu svarīgu mācību, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) 227. lappusē viņa raksta: "Es redzēju, ka mirstīgā ticējuma likums ietver sevī visus maldus, un ka tāpat kā tiek apkaroti apspiešanas likumi un mirstīgie tiek mācīti saprast savas tiesības uz brīvību, tāpat jānoliedz un jāatceļ ari kalpinošo jutekļu prasības."

Vienīgais uzbrucējs ir kalpinošais materialais saprāts, kas jānoliedz pamatojoties uz cilvēka pilnīgo padevību Dievam un Viņa garīgiem likumiem. Šis mirstīgais ticējums, kas iedveš cilvēkam, ciltīm un tautām, ka tie mirst badā, ka tie tiek vajāti, ir bez pajumtes, Dieva atstāti un padoti nežēligam liktenim, ir tas vienīgais ļaunums pret kuru jāsaceļas visai cilvēcei. Šis mirstīgais ticējums maldina valdošos un valdītos, vajātājus un vajātos, uzvarētājus un uzvarētos. Tikai kad šis ticējums tiek apkarots un cilvēce saprot savas tiesības būt brīvai no šī ticējuma biedinošām sugestijām, ir iespējams miers. Pasaules neprātīgais stāvoklis šodien izaicina Kristietību. Lai pieņemtu šo izaicinājumu Kristietībai jābūt atsvabinātai no materialisma važām.

Mrs. Eddy redzēja, ka, izsakoties Abrama Linkolna vārdiem, ir vajadziga "brivības atdzimšana." Viņas pašaizliedzīgā darba iznākums bija Kristīguma Zinātnes atklāšana, un materialās teorijas, kas pamazam bija iespiedušās Kristīgā mācībā līdz tai tika laupīts tās dziedinošais, atpestošais spēks, tika izmestas ārā. Kristīgās Zinātnes mācība padara skaidru to apstākli, ka materialais eksistences jēdziens ir aplams, un ka katra mācība, pamatota uz materialā saprāta liecību, pat ja tā saucās par Kristīgu mācību, ir maldīga, tā tad bezspēciga atbrīvot cilvēci no nesaskaņām. Tālāk, Science and Health 227. lappusē Mrs. Eddy uzmudinoši raksta: "Materialā saprāta iluzija, ne dievišķigais likums, tevi saistījis, sasējis tavus brīvos locekļus, sakropļojis tavas spējas un izķēmojis tavas esamības būtību."

Nezināšana par Dievu, kas cilvēku nodod jutekļu liecību iluzijas varā, ir tā posta cēlonis, kādā cilvēki, ciltis un tautas šodien atrodas. Apmulsināti, šurp un turp mētāti, kā ebreji Bībeles laikos, daudzi ir spiesti meklēt patieso un dzīvo Dievu. Visi, kas ir apspiesti, var atrast cerību un drosmi Kristīgajā Zinātnē, kas cilvēcei māca, kā naida un dusmu maldīgās domas atvietot ar pareizām mīlestības un piedošanas domām, atbrīvojot domu no ritualisma, liekulības, ticības dogmām un ceremonialiem. Mrs. Eddy norāda uz dievišķigās Mīlestības pierādamu zināšanu kad viņa saka iekš Science and Health, 227. lappusē, "Kristīgā Zinātne pacel brīvības karogu un sauc: 'Sekojiet man, bēdziet no slimības, grēka un nāves važām!' Jēzus iezīmēja ceļu. Pasaules pilsoņi, pieņemiet 'Dieva bērnu godības svabadību,' un esiet brīvi! Tās ir jūsu dievišķās tiesības."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Tribute to Synge

ALWAYS THE JOY of making something beautiful out of his experience and dream of life is what inspires Synge to write, and though the intention to read life truly is a passion with him, there is never a suggestion of didacticism, or even of moralizing. . . .

He gives us life untroubled by the passing agitation of the day, and for that we should be thankful, and thankful, too, that he has given in his plays "the nourishment, not very easy to define, on which our imaginations live."

His irony, as desolating to some as the irony of Swift, gives pause to all, as insight always will, but to me his extravagance is a joy unalloyed, and his exaltation, so rare a thing in modern literature, should bring to all men delight and refreshment of spirit. No reading, or seeing and hearing, of his plays leaves me without a feeling of richness or without wonder and large content. He gives back my youth to me, both in the theatre and in my library, and, in the glow that is mine in such recapture, I call him the greatest dramatist in English that our stage has known in a century. That I know him to be, on sober second thought, second thought that has been concerned with his art, as I followed it developing during the slow years from "Riders to the Sea" to "Deirdre of the Sorrows."—CORNELIUS WEYGANDT, in "Irish Plays and Playwrights." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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AND
HEALTH
With
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by
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Tony

"Shy and retarded,"
was his former teacher's classification.
And I thought it was correct.
until at end of day
when every voice was raised in song.

I heard his bird-like notes—
The years slipped back—
Songs of shepherds in the Alps
reverberated to the village far below.

The mist had cleared;
his eyes were evening stars.
I listened in sheer ecstasy.

Retarded!

I left the room
at four o'clock,
rejoicing that I'd seen a star
by day!

EDITH HILL CARNES

Two-Story Surprise

Behold,
the five-fingered
ivy's hands have stippled
the old house red and gold, in one
cold night!

IRENE STANLEY

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1939

Boston Sums Up Effects Of War Upon City

Officials see prospects of substantial changes both to advantage and detriment of the city.

Municipal affairs in Boston have already been affected to some degree by the European War and will be confronted with substantial changes—in some ways to the City's advantage and in others to its detriment—if the war is a long one and if the United States repeals the arms embargo.

This was the concensus today of various city officials, City Auditor Charles J. Fox, and the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The City will be adversely affected by rising interest rates, by rising costs of materials and supplies; these costs will be countered by increased real estate values and better collection of taxes so that future tax rates may be kept at the present level, or lowered, other factors remaining constant, it was said.

Rising Money Costs

In the matter of rising money costs, Mr. Fox pointed out that already interest rates on municipal notes have gone up one half to three quarters of 1 per cent. Since the City plans to issue $3,500,000 in bonds in November for relief and for the Huntingdon Avenue subway, it will pay a higher rate of interest than for some time.

As for materials and supplies, an official in the purchasing department explained that for the time being Boston is well set, despite the rising costs. This favorable situation is due to the purchase of city supplies by contract; many of these contracts for various goods will be effective to 1940, so that the rise in costs in this division will not be felt until next year. On fuel contracts the City is particularly well situated, having only recently entered into a contract for the winter months.

Anticipating a business boom and general price rise for the coming months, especially if the embargo on arms is repealed, officials in the budget department indicated that there would be a reflection of these changes in increase of many appropriations in the 1940 budget, perhaps in the total warrant. It became apparent, on talks with the various department leaders today, that the City is preparing to meet broad changes affecting policies in 1940.

Favorable Effect

The favorable effect of a business revival upon municipal affairs due to the war was explained by the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce as follows:

"Favorable results which may be anticipated are increased income and assessed valuations and some decrease in welfare expenditures. Better taxpaying ability as a result of improved economic conditions should strengthen tax collections. Other departmental receipts may likewise benefit. Furthermore, increased income tax and corporation tax receipts should mean a larger distribution to Boston, while increased highway fund receipts by the State may also mean that Boston's share in any distribution of these funds will be greater. Conversely, increased state income, by reason of war prosperity, should mean a smaller State tax assessment on Boston, although this depends largely upon the ability of the Legislature to remain economy-minded."

Grateful to Be in a Land at Peace

By a Staff Photographer

A Quartet of Harvard Refugee Students

Top row: Left to right—Milos Safranek of Prague, Kurt Herzveld of Vienna, Walter Rabitschek of Prague. Below—George Springer of Prague.

U. S. Capacity For Munitions Held 'Unrivaled'

The United States' potential capacity to produce war munitions is "unrivaled" by any nation, but there is a shortage of skilled labor and of certain imported raw materials that should be remedied, Col. H. K. Rutherford, Director of the Planning Branch of the War Department, declared today.

Colonel Rutherford, who was graduated from the Harvard Business School in 1926, expressed his views in an article on industrial mobilization plans in the Harvard Business Review. He served recently as Secretary of the War Resources Board, set up by President Roosevelt and subsequently dissolved.

"The bare figures of American industrial production," Colonel Rutherford said, "indicate that our facilities are fully adequate for probable war needs, and indeed that there was ample unused capacity during the period 1929-35 to support a major war. The United States is self-sufficient in most of the raw materials needed for munitions, and has begun to stock up on those whose importation might be stopped by war.

"Supply of skilled labor is another critical problem of the mobilization of industry for war. Despite present widespread unemployment, there would still be shortages in many skilled crafts, and the government is considering giving encouragement and support to training and apprenticeship systems in industry."

Town of 13,404 To Abolish Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Enfield, Conn.

This town with a population of 13,404, is said to be the smallest community in New England to set up a local housing authority to consider slum clearance under the United States Housing Authority, and Enfield did so by the traditional New England method, the town meeting.

Held in a high school building, the town meeting was the first to favorably consider the issue of housing. Enfield's action was complimented by the U. S. H. A. which made the following interesting observation:

"Town planners and housing experts have often pointed out the debt that modern public housing projects owe to the colonial New England village green, which anticipated the best current practice in site planning, preservation of open spaces, and the like. The progress of housing movement in towns like Enfield will, therefore, be watched with special interest."

Bar Association To Seek Removal Of Sheriff Dowd

Removal proceedings against John F. Dowd, Sheriff of Suffolk County and former city concillor, will be filed in Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court early next week by the Boston Bar Association, it was learned today.

Charges similar to those made in the ouster petition against John P. Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, are expected. Connolly allegedly extorted funds from employees of the Clerk's office for campaign purposes. He resigned while the petition was pending.

The Association's Council, composed of 25 of Boston's leading attorneys, voted to file the information against the Sheriff after a two-hour meeting.

Harvard Refugee Students Describe Scene 'Back Home'

(Continued from Page 1)

George Springer, also of Prague, listened thoughtfully. He went on:

"Walter and I had a lot of trouble getting out of Czechoslovakia. The American Consul didn't believe we would ever come back, and he didn't want to give us the student visas. Then, when we finally convinced him, we had to wait six or seven weeks for a boat ticket from London to New York. It was against the rules to buy one.

Czechoslovakians United

"The people of Czechoslovakia are united in their misfortune and I know that when the time comes they will do anything—they will revolt—to help the Allies.

"All I wish is that we could get letters from home that didn't say just 'We're getting along fine' or something. Everything is opened and marked up."

At this point the radio symphony concert came to a climactical finish. Some of the group around the radio came over to join their Czech friends, and Kurt Herzveld '41 of Vienna, who lives in Watertown but knows the boys in the International Club very well, added his comments.

"I was already in New York, working, when I read about the scholarships which Harvard students and Harvard University were offering. It was like a new life—I sent in an application, had an interview, and then one morning I got a letter in the mail saying I had been accepted. I am studying economics."

"I have had no news from home for three months now," spoke up Milos Safranek '42 of Prague. "We don't want to write because the Gestapo might suspect.

"You see, my father was directing the press service under President Beneš before Munich. The German papers attacked him very much, and when Hitler was given the Sudetenland my father fled to France and then to America. But my mother and the rest of the family are still there."

Rainbow's Pot Of Gold Found Something Else

Elements from A to Z tell spectrum lines for WPA research at physicists' command.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Today marks completion of the first step in one of the WPA's most unusual projects, guided by physicists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, involving research which has led from one end of the rainbow to the other. And the pot of gold, they say, isn't pure gold after all.

They have been tabulating the spectrum lines of all known elements from actinium to zinc and have actually published the positions of 100,000 between 10,000 and 2,000 Angstroms, an Angstrom being a tiny unit of length measurement equal to one hundred-millionth of a centimeter.

The rainbow, mythically projecting across the sky from the glitter of gold within the pot at its end, really originates when raindrops acting as a prism, break up sunlight into its component colors and lines.

Tell About the Sun

By comparing these with the colors and lines of known elements, researchers can determine what kind of elements are contained in the sun's surface. Similarly, they can tell what elements are contained in a given sample of matter, a very important determination in industry, for example, where a manufacturer orders alloys of particular metals and cannot tolerate the slightest impurity.

The spectroscope measures temperature from very low subzero to the blue-white heat of stars more accurately than any other instrument can do. And as a speedometer it can clock the speed of atom particles. It never tells a partial truth and from high temperatures and distances approaching infinity it can go to the opposite extreme and measure the heat or light of a candle at 20 miles.

Recognition

In such work the spectroscope is actually a special kind of radio receiver, accepting ultra-short radio waves, those between 33,000ths and 66,000th of an inch in length. In these "radio" messages the excited (burning) atom doesn't say anything, it merely radiates energetically. But one doesn't have to know what a crow is saying in a dark wood to know that a crow is cawing. One knows to what radio station he is listening whether announcements are made or not, merely by looking at the dial and noting the frequency being received.

And that's what the newly published work is. Some 10,000,000 measurements were made of 100,000 lines or "radiocasts" sent out by the atoms studied. About 75,000 of their own, and 25,000 of the best observations of others, are listed in the M. I. T. Wavelength Tables "with arc intensities in arc, spark, or discharge tube of the most strongly emitted lines of atomic elements under normal conditions of excitation."

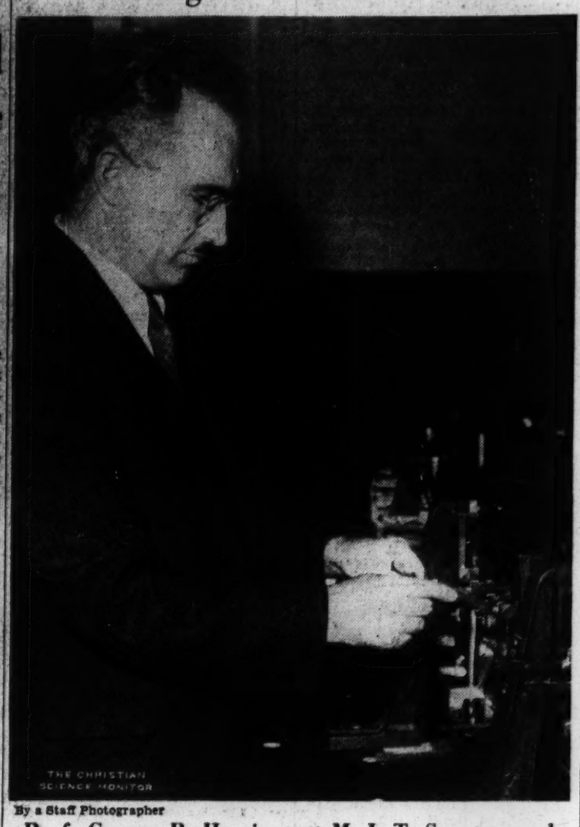
Does Work of Prism

But while the first leg of the task is completed in a ponderous volume whose first printing is exhausted before it comes off the press, "the whole job planned is only about one-tenth done," says Prof. George R. Harrison, head of Technology's research laboratory of experimental physics and author of the newly published popular book, "Atoms in Action." "There are about 1,000,000 lines which researchers would like to have determined with the same accuracy already given in the first 100,000."

The first important step toward today's achievement was made when Technology built its 35-foot concave spectrograph, one of the largest in the world, using a Johns Hopkins grating.

The grating, which has 35,000 lines or parallel scratches to the inch, accomplishes the same thing as a prism when it comes to breaking down light into its component parts.

Finding Out About the Atom



By a Staff Photographer

Prof. George R. Harrison at M. I. T. Spectrograph

The Director of Experimental Physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology is shown inserting a plate in one sector of the massive 35-foot concave grating spectrograph, one of the world's most powerful. Though the gold in the United States Treasury may be chemically pure, he says, there's still quite a bit of iron it and at least a million dollars' worth is nothing but dirt.

Herter Talk Stirs Debate

Governor Saltonstall when asked if he planed to call a special session of the Legislature said, "I do not." He added, "I have looked over the figures with Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and have come to the conclusion that the State Departments, with one or two exceptions, will run within their budgets.

High State officials were disagreed today as to whether the rise in commodity prices, induced by the European war, would throw Massachusetts' budget so out of balance as to require the holding of a special legislative session in 1940.

While Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said such a session "might be necessary," State fiscal experts, who asked that their names not be used, estimated the biennial budget could stand a 10 per cent price rise without necessitating additional legislative appropriations.

The latter officials pointed out that state fuel already had been contracted for up to May, 1940, at the close of winter, and that groceries had been contracted for up to Jan. 1, 1940. They conceded that meats and vegetables are purchased on a month-to-month basis and so would be affected at once by price increases, but argued that the state's $250,000 reserve fund would take care of this.

The two-year budget adopted by the Legislature last July appropriated funds for State institutions on a basis of existing prices, he told the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building last night.

U. S. Judge J. M. Morton Retires

Judge James M. Morton, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, announced today at his home in Fall River, Mass., he had submitted his application for retirement to President Roosevelt, effective at once.

Judge Morton, who has spent 27 years on the bench—some of which he described as "desperately hard"—said he felt he had "worked long enough."

With the official announcement of Judge Morton's resignation—anticipated both in Washington and Boston for the past few days—there was speculation as to his successor. Three candidates are prominently mentioned: Judge John O. Mahoney, of the Federal District Court at Providence, R. I.; Judge Hugh D. McClellan and Judge George C. Sweeney, both of the Massachusetts Federal District Court. Judge Mahoney was appointed in 1934.

It has been some time since Rhode Island has had a judge on the Circuit Court of Appeals and for this reason, it is explained, Judge Mahoney is at present considered the most likely appointee. Massachusetts, however, having a heavier court docket than Rhode Island, may claim this as cause for the appointment of either Judge McClellan or Judge Sweeney.

[In Washington, well informed sources in the Senate, according to the Associated Press, said that Judge Mahoney would be named Judge Morton's successor. However, it was understood that the nomination for the judgeship would not be sent to the Senate until the next regular Congressional session convening in January.]

Tax Bills Out Next Week

All of Boston's taxpayers will have their tax bills in their hands by early next week, city officials announced today. Approximately 90,000 bills will have been sent out by tonight, and the balance of 113,000 bills next Monday or Tuesday, it was said.

This is the second year that the billing has been done by bookkeeping and billing machines installed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and officials believe the city will save money and time by this method. Previously, the work was let out to private contractors.

$2,516,420 for N. E. Dairymen

The Federal Government's five-year-old battle to regulate the New England milk market for the benefit of the farmer today reached a new climax in the release of $2,516,420 in milk pool funds for distribution among 16,000 dairymen. The funds had been held in escrow by the Federal District Court, pending a court battle over the constitutionality of the Federally-sponsored milk pool.

The funds were turned over by the District Court to Samuel W. Tator, local milk administrator, who said that checks would be sent out immediately to the farmers.

Harvard's R. O. T. C. Gets Increased Applications

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Large increases in applications for both the Army and Navy units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Harvard University were announced today by Lieut. Col. Henry D. Jay.

Colonel Jay, who ascribed the interest to the Nation's preparedness program, said 365 students had signed for the Army unit compared with 296 last year, and that the Navy unit's quota of 200 was filled, 187 freshmen having applied, of whom only about 80 could be accepted. Membership in the Army unit is unlimited.

Clubwomen Take No Stand On Neutrality

State federations in conference move only for 'sane attitude toward world events.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 29—New England clubwomen leaders are not agreed on the Neutrality Act issue and therefore took no formal action on the question at the closing session today of the thirtieth annual conference of state federations.

There was likewise no agreement on the suggestion that the conference adopt a resolution similar to that of the New England Council at its recent conference of business and industrial leaders who voted "to strive to keep this nation from becoming involved in the European war."

The resolution finaly adopted, as presented by Mrs. Frank P. Bennett of Cliftondale, Mass., chairman of the Committee on Co-operation with War Veterans and Former President of the Massachusetts State Federation, called only for a "sane attitude toward world events." The text of the resolution was as follows:

"We are resolved that in these difficult times, we the clubwomen of New England should preserve a sane attitude toward world events and accept our responsibility in the formation of public opinion."

There was considerable discussion about this stand as many felt it should have been a stronger declaration against involving this country in war.

"Certainly the clubwomen should take as firm a stand against war as the businessmen of New England," was the comment made by a number of the women.

The action does not mean the other state federations themselves must abide by this stand, but it indicates the attitude of the leaders.

Mrs. Harry W. Smith, wife of a member of the faculty at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, was elected President of the New England Conference. Other officers elected include: Vice President, Mrs. Frank Gibson, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Ralph C. Jenkins, Secretary-Treasurer, Danbury, Conn.; Publicity Director, Miss Josephine Bruce-Chapin, Everett, Mass.

The next meeting of the conference will be held at Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 23 and 24, 1940.

United States' trade was seen as hastening the end of the war in favor of the Allies and serving as a bargaining power to stop Japan's conquest of China, in an address given by Dr. Thomas P. Brockway, on "neutrals in the second European war," presented last night. Dr. Brockway is an economist on the faculty of Bennington College.

"The United States' contribution to the breakdown of Germany through economic strain need be no more than the selling of goods for 18 months," Dr. Brockway said.

Unemployment is a problem in the solution of which, war or no war, lies the only safety of our nation and its institutions, Ralph E. Flanders, industrialist and New England Council Director from Springfield, Vt., declared.

"The hectic industrial activity of war preparation will intensify the problem when the war is over. A second unemployment crisis would lead to far more radical and far more dangerous experiments than any we have yet undertaken," he warned.

Basic Essentials Neglected

"We have spent more than enough money to receive normal business but have failed because basic essentials have not been observed."

New England will increase its recreational advertising this year in an effort to secure a fair share of the former European travel business which took $214,000,000 out of this country annually, the conference was told by Stuart D. Paine, Secretary of the Recreational Development Committee of the Council.

New England clubwomen were asked to help raise funds for this program, as they did to some extent last year. Through a penny fund they collected $3,101. Massachusetts, under the chairmanship of Mrs. John H. Jennings of Brookline, was the largest contributor. For every dollar spent in recreational advertising, $85 came into New England through expenditures made by visitors, Mr. Paine said.

State to Arrest Tartar Harborers

Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline Republican, a member of the Special Commission investigating Pardons and Paroles in Massachusetts, today stated that those persons who harbored John S. Tartar, paroled "lifer," who was returned yesterday to State Prison following his capture in Boston after a nation-wide search, will be arrested as soon as an investigation is completed regarding the case.

The Commission will meet on Tuesday to discuss the newest developments in the Tartar case, including procedure in regard to persons believed to have harbored the lifer and given him $500 to make another getaway to Florida.

B. & M. Puts on Fast Freights

Freight carloadings and other indices of business conditions mean little to the man in the street, but it doesn't require a knowledge of economics for him to find encouragaing signs of business revival in the statement released today by the Boston & Maine Railroad that nearly 100 new jobs have been afforded by incraesed freight business.

Four new fast through freights one in each direction between Boston and Mechanicville, N. Y., and one in each direction between Portland, Maine, and Mechanicville, have been made necessary by acceleration of business in the New England area. The largest number of freight cars to move eastward from its Mechanicville gateway on any day since November 2, 1930, was handled by the B & M last Sunday when 1,110 cars, all but three loaded, rumbled over the rails. The recent daily average from Mechanicville was between 500 and 800 cars.

Eight new train crews or approximately 40 men and increased yard crews at both Boston and Mechanicville totaling more than 50 men are made necessary by the pickup.

In addition to the new freight trains, J. W. Smith, Vice President of the road, said that the locomotive repair shops at Billerica are now operating on a full-time basis for the first time in several years.

Retail Liquor Dealers Pay $100,666 New Taxes

Massachusetts retail liquor dealers, since Sept 1, have paid $110,666 into the Commonwealth under the new State law which placed a 55-cent increase per gallon on hard liquor, Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long disclosed today.

The Commissioner estimated the increased tax was paid on 183,030 gallons of liquor.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and threatening this afternoon; showers and a little warmer tonight; Saturday continued showery weather; much cooler Saturday night; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight and cooler in the interior Saturday afternoon; much cooler Saturday night; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Maine: Showers tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight and in east portion Saturday; cooler Saturday night; Sunday fair and much cooler.

Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday, warmer tonight and much cooler Saturday afternoon and night; Sunday fair and continued cool.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and cooler Saturday afternoon; Sunday fair and much cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds becoming strong and shifting to northwest Saturday afternoon or night; overcast weather with showers late tonight and Saturday.

Central New England on Sunday: Fair weather and continued cool.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	50	Minneapolis	66	39
Bermuda			New Orleans	80	74
Chicago	66	65	New York	74	61
Denver	76	39	Norfolk	79	70
Helena	48	35	Philadelphia	76	60
Kansas City	93	69	St. Louis	94	68
Los Angeles	76	62	San Francisco	66	59
Miami	89	..	Washington	74	65

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 29.
B—Minimum, Sept. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:48 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Saturday, 12:04 p. m.; height, 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:31 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Featuring Frank Silvera. Revival presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Tremont—
"Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunn. Also "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Hell's Kitchen," featuring the "Dead End" Kids. 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Waterfront," with Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan, 2:05, 5:30, 8:25.

Exeter—
"Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell and Ann Sothern. 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Timber Stampede," with George O'Brien. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Radio—Page 10

R. K. O. Boston—
Bobby Breen in "Way Down South." 12, 4, 8. Also "Conspiracy." 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. Stage: Josephine Hutchinson, Lewis & Ames, and Don Cummings. 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:44 a. m., 2:41, 5:30, 9:30. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:13 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone. Also "Romance Road." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
"Of Human Bondage" with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "The Flow That Broke the Plains." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Torchy Plays With Dynamite." Scollay: 11:46 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Also "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"The Story That Couldn't Be Printed." "The Greener Hills." "A Desert Adventure," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern and Robert Young. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Holiday," starring Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 2:30, 5:35, 8:45. Also "The Starmaker," featuring Bing Crosby. 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:20. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Tomorrow "Golden Boy," featuring Adolphe Menjou, Barbara Stanwyck and William Holden. Also Robert Young in "Miracles for Sale."

Fenway and Paramount—
Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent." Fenway 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "No Place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:35, 8:55. Paramount 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Normandie—
"They Gave Him a Gun," with Spencer Tracy. Also "Invitation to Happiness."

University—
Elizabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 3:05, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Unexpected Father," featuring Mischa Auer and Sandy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis. 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Early Dusk Finds R. I. Patrol On Road With Safety Warning

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29—The return from Daylight Saving to Standard time this week found the Rhode Island Division of Motor Vehicles ready with a traffic safety campaign. Hundreds of motorists on their way home in the evening rush hour were stopped by division inspectors and cautioned to use additional care in driving during the earlier dusk.

George R. Beane, Director of the Division, announced the campaign would be carried out in all parts of the State. Personal contact with the motorists, he explained, should do much to impress the need for safety upon them. A little speech of warning memorized by the inspectors includes the following:

"You have been used to driving home in the daylight. The change of time and the approach of fall means you will be driving in the dark. Please help us to save lives by driving carefully."

Mr. Beane cited statistics to show that the months of October, November, and December are the most hazardous for the motorist. This year he says the State will press its traffic safety campaign during these months with increased vigor, to keep Rhode Island at the top of the list as the nation's safest State.

In the first week of the "personal contact" drive, few reports of annoyance from motorists were heard. Virtually all of the drivers who were stopped accepted the advice pleasantly, the inspectors reported.

Air Base Plans Pushed

Rhode Island must wait a while longer before seeing construction start on the $25,000,000 naval air base proposed for Quonset Point on the west side of the Bay, near Wickford. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt is informed by the Navy Department that work will not begin before next July. Senator Theodore Francis Green has sounded out officials in Washington to see if the work may not be speeded. The project crushes the hopes of those owners of summer cottages at Quonset Point who had hoped to have another summer season there. The Government is expected to buy up all the necessary land at the Point by July 1. A large part of the section, now owned by the State, has been donated to the Federal Government for the air base. In past years it has been used as a summer camp ground for the Rhode Island National Guard.

The base is expected to provide facilities for housing and conditioning patrol bombers and smaller planes, and for docking aircraft carriers.

Tax Rate Held Down

The Board of Tax Assessors in Westerly reveals a tax-rate reduction. Westerly was hit the hardest of any Rhode Island community by the hurricane of a year ago, more than $1,000,000 in taxable property being destroyed. An increased tax rate was considered a certainty; but voters at the financial town meeting last February whittled $20,000 off the budget by reducing appropriations, and so brought the tax rate down to $2.43 per $100 of valuation from $2.45.

Charter Revision Hastens

Word is awaited from the Providence Charter Revision Commission, which has been drafting proposals for several months. Under the law setting up the Commission, as approved by the last Legislature, the Commission was to complete its work and report by Oct. 1.

The draft will be submitted to the Board of Canvassers, which is empowered to call a special election this fall for the voters of the City to approve or reject the proposed charter changes.

New Boston Gas Rates

How the new rate schedule granted to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company by the State Public Utilities Commission affects the consumer is illustrated by the following table showing present rates, rates asked by the company and the schedule approved by the Commission:

Cubic feet monthly	Present rate	Rejected rate	Approved rate
100	.60	.60	1.00
200	.70	.80	1.00
300	.80	1.00	1.10
400	.90	1.20	1.20
500	1.00	1.40	1.30
600	1.10	1.60	1.40
700	1.20	1.80	1.50
800	1.30	1.90	1.60
900	1.40	2.00	1.70
1000	1.50	2.10	1.80
2000	2.50	3.00	2.80
2500	3.00	3.40	3.20
3000	3.50	3.80	3.60
3500	4.00	4.20	4.00
4000	4.50	4.60	4.40
5000	5.50	5.40	5.20

Gas Fight to Go to High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

frequently good users of gas and should benefit from the new rates."

But Mr. Parkman was insistent upon his attack against the new rates, insisting the "decision is disappointing in many respects." "It follows, almost blindly," he said, "a 1936 decision which practically invited the company to ask for an increase. The Commission talks of the rights of the 'stockholders of the company,' forgetting that the only stockholder of the company is the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates which has numerous intercompany transactions with the gas company.

"The Commission fails to make any findings as to the cost to the parent company of the gas which it sells to the gas company. The purchase price of this gas amounts to approximately one half of all of the expenditures of the gas company, and a decrease of one cent per 1,000 cubic feet would mean a difference of $120,000 a year to consumers."

Mayor Tobin failed in a legislative attempt to force the Boston Consolidated to manufacture its own gas to determine the cost of such operation.

Mr. Parkman also pointed out that while the Boston Consolidated will now benefit from increased rates, it is also benefiting through $40,000 annual reduction in its Boston tax bill.

The customers affected by the new rates reside in Boston, Brookline, Chelsea, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, and Weston.

Low Cost Homes in Hingham

They Look Homey

Low prices do not mean minimum space in these Downing Street, Hingham, homes designed by Leon Whittier. At top are seven rooms for $7,500. Below is six-room Cape Cod for $5,700.

Suburban Realty In Better Demand Than Deep in City

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Savings banks of the nation were today challenged by C. T. S. Keep, President of Previews, clearing house for national real estate affairs, to save the real estate industry from itself by modernizing an antiquated system of selling homes that takes little cognizance of consumer buying habits, potential markets, surveys or neighborhood deterioration trends.

Pointing the finger of criticism at Boston as one flagrant example of the effects of obsolete real estate merchandizing methods, Mr. Keep envisaged a new and highly stimulating field of expansion for savings banks in the introduction of long-proved business sales technique into real estate.

The challenge is more applicable to banking institutions, he said, than it is to individual brokers, since the individual is too busy these days trying to make both ends meet, let along paying the required costs for new research.

In Boston, Mr. Keep found an increasing tendency toward depreciation of central city property values. He discovered downtown stores unable to draw shoppers, some of them even closing on Saturdays, he said, to cut overhead. Vacated stores, he declared, are finding new tenants or buyers virtually "out of the market."

Suburbs are Roaring

He hold an entirely different story about Boston suburbs where "stores are doing a rushing business, with one even being forced to keep open Sundays, while vacancies are snapped up and sales are rather easy to obtain." These suburbs, he added, are the acme of desirability, yet in five or 10 more years, other suburbs will be started, older sections will lose their popularity, property values will fall and new economic problems emerge.

"No one can blame the real estate broker for these conditions," said Mr. Keep. "In this way, the realtor is endeavoring to keep up with trends, changing values and conditions. Yet, surveying real estate is more than a matter of just appraising. In analyzing the sales potentialities of property, one must delve into the background of the community, learn its trends, its history and the habits of its people."

Mr. Keep charged the real estate field with endeavoring to sell the real estate package "as it is" rather than ascertain whether there might be larger sales and profits by changing the package.

"Let us take an old residence for instance, one that formerly sold for a high figure. Today, it is a drug on the market, difficult to sell or rent. It has too many rooms and the rooms are too large.

Some Possible Advantages

"As a rooming house, it would only lower property values around it. But, if the property is turned into apartments, it does not necessarily lower the caliber of the neighborhood, yet it might increase the income and salability of the house. Modernizing, perhaps turning it into a combination business house and apartment structure, might answer the problems involved."

This is the type of real estate analysis that Mr. Keep proposed for savings banks on the contention that "there is a market for real estate if it is sold as any other article of commerce is merchandized."

"Saving banks cannot dump their foreclosed properties upon the market," he said, "since this would seriously affect new construction and play havoc with mortgages now listed as bonafide investments. Neither can banks afford to hold these properties too long." Mr. Keep's solution is to take each property individually and decide whether it should be held for a rising market, sold for whatever it might bring or modernized to make it salable.

"When we do that," Mr. Keep concludes, "we will be truly merchandizing real estate."

Building Materials Up

Strengthening of prices on building materials is already noted in real estate markets as the result of the European war, according to Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. While a short war would probably avoid any extreme distortions of normal industrial processes, he said, and thus would be felt in rising real estate prices and industrial activity, a longer war would bring certain "controls" of various types that would prove "unfavorable."

Only recently returned from Europe, Mr. Nelson believed that Germany's economic machine which has been geared to high speeds for several years past, is not capable of standing the strain of a long war. Hold-back measures had already been taken, he said, prior to the war to curtail and conserve the nation's energies. Whatever the rises are in incomes and employment in this country during the first year of the war, they are sure to react favorably upon real estate activities, he said.

"Peace scares" or "war scares" may effect stock markets unfavorably, but they do not cause any fears among the investors in homes, Mr. Nelson added. Background for his assertions that 1940 will repeat the year 1939 in building as the "best since the depression" was the estimate that the nation has behind it nine locust years in building which have resulted in an accumulative housing shortage of unprecedented proportions.

Woolen Workers To Launch Drive For Pay Increase

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Because of "the rising cost of living due to the European situation," an official of the United Textile Workers of America (A. F. L.) said today, the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers will meet here Sunday to launch a drive for a 20 per cent wage increase in the industry throughout the United States.

The official, Joseph Sylvia, announced the meeting shortly after the Textile Workers of America (C. I. O.) notified manufacturers it would demand an "immediate and substantial" wage increase for 150,000 workers.

"The rising cost of living due to the European situation, wholesale price increases of 15 per cent insofar as food commodities are concerned, and the increased prices of woolens and worsteds, ranging in some cases to 40 cents a yard, make it necessary that the wage question be decided immediately in order to prevent unsettled conditions and to create more employment for the workers in the woolen and worsted mills," Mr. Sylvia said in a statement.

Bata Shoe Company Reported Seeking Shoe Labor Entry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts said Wednesday the Bata Shoe Company was seeking permission to bring 500 Czechoslovakian shoe workers to the United States "under the guise of visitors to the World's Fair, chemists and professionals."

Mrs. Rogers declared they probably would be assigned to work at Bata's new Maryland shoe factory, where she said 100 Czechs already had been employed.

She declared she had protested to the Immigration Service and State Department against admission of the Czechs to this Country, saying it would be "an injustice to thousands of American shoe workers now unemployed."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Shoe Workers previously had protested to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins against entry of 100 Czech shoe workers, union officials said were employed in the Maryland plant.

School Taximan In One-Man Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASCOAG, R. I.—A one-man strike has been conducted here for more than a week, but no one paid much attention.

Joseph Fortin is the striker because the school department has refused to give him more than $5 a week for transporting his own child to school.

Time was when Mr. Fortin transported his six children to school and received $10, but they have grown so that only one takes the daily automobile ride. The department than cut him to $5 a week.

Strike or no strike, the child must attend school.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

890kc-WEEI-336m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Interview	"Dreams Come True"; vocalists; orchestra	"Girl Alone"; drama	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Comic Page Club"
8:15 "The Three Types"	Dance Interlude	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
8:30 Dramatization	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; st.	Sport reports	Sports reports
8:45 Scattergood Baines		"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
9:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
9:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
9:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	"Rhythm Romance"
7:00 "Ames 'n' Andy"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Gum and Abner"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	European news summary	Bavoy Swing	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz"	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western Skies"	NBC Jamboree; variety	Lucille Manners, so-	Dance Music	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 National Assn. of	George Harris' Orch.	prano; Frank Black's	Dance Music	"Front Page Drama"
8:30 Broadcasters; talks	"Don't Forget"; quiz	Orch.; Grantland Rice,	WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	program	football forecast	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 chestra; sketch	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 "Pilot Nighter";	"Muted Rhythm";	The Four Coins of	Ernie Flo Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 dramatization	orchestra; soloists	Daniel Boone"; drama	tra; soloists	
10:00 "Grand Central	War news; Russ Mor-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station"; drama	gan's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Horace Heidt's Or-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Business Frontiers"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 chestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Senator Schwellenbach	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Pan American Conf.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Comment from London	Vide Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Sport news; Shep	"The Music You Want"	European news; Emery	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45 Field's Orchestra	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Deutsch's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

890kc-WEEI-336m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	
8:00 European Roundup	"You Name It"; musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Shopping talk	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It"; musical	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Musical Clock"	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Eddie Lee; new	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Champions	loists; orchestra	"Concert Internationale"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Greenfield Choir	"What Is It?"	"To School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Organ Moods"	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	Model Airplane Club	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Mrs. Roosevelt	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; Derian	4-H Club program	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 String Quartet	Sports School	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Columbia Concert	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Hall	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "About Us"	News; "Noonday Review"	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Man on the Farm	National Farm and	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 Man on the Farm	Home Hour	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 Enoch Light's Orch.	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
1:15 Enoch Light's Orch.	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' program"	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
1:30 "What Price Amer-	News Service	Gretchen McMullen,	"Merchants' program"	Short Story Club
1:45 ica"; talk; drama	Louis Rich's Orchestra	household talk	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Music; sports
2:00 Holy Cross - Man-	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Senator Robert A. Taft,	Sport report	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 hattan University	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 sity football	Sonny James' Orchestra	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Gypsy Caravan"	Nancy Mack, soprano
2:45 game	Notre Dame - Purdue	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 Holy Cross - Man-	football game	University of Indiana	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:15 hattan University	Notre Dame - Purdue	vs University of Ne-	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 sity football	football game	braska football game	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45 game	Notre Dame - Purdue	University of Indiana	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Holy Cross - Man-	football game	vs. University of Ne-	Boston Bees-New York	Violin and organ
4:15 hattan University	Notre Dame - Purdue	braska football game	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 sity football game	football game	University of Indiana	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 Holy Cross-Manhat-	Notre Dame - Purdue	vs. University of Ne-	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 tan game	football game	braska football game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Boys	Notre Dame-Purdue	Indiana vs. Nebraska	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Mayfair Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Mayfair Orchestra	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; music	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Air Corps talks	News; sports	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	Talk; music	Sport comment	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	"Tune Tabloids"
7:00 People's Platform;	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Sport reports	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 informal discuss'n	"Message of Israel"	NBC String Symphony	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 School of the Air	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "Saturday Scene"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"People's Quiz"	George A. Murray	Kerry Dances
8:00 Neutrality Round	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Dick Tracy"; children's	"Tropical Serenade";	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 Table	Enric Madriguera's Or.	drama	tenor; orchestra	"Sing Song Time"
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Parent Hood"; dra-	Concert Orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Band"; news	matic series	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	"From Hollywood To-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	day" variety program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Dance Orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"	War news; Russ Mor-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings"	News Service
10:15 Hollywood comment	gan's Orchestra	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Senator Bridges	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Holiday, 1939"	"Music by Moonlight"	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Weather; music	News; sports; weather	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Bob Chester's Or.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	European news; Horace	Pan American Neutrality	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45 Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Heidt's Orchestra	Conf. from Panama	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, Sept. 30

12:45. WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Trent Hobbs
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can expect it any time now . . . young Horace will come dashing in from school with a list this long of the things he's going to need at school in the line of football togs. Well, he's going to need them if you're going to expect anything out of him as far as real game accomplishment is concerned. At least, according to him. So probably the best thing to do is to buy them. These items (we found out!) don't necessarily have to be as expensive as little Horace always makes them sound . . . and we found that the fact that we bought the outfit at James W. Brine's, at 92 Summer Street, was almost enough to assure his success from the beginning. (Don't tell us youngsters don't know their shops!) Just be sure to take his various measurements with you, and above all, find out what color socks they're wearing at his school. Because you aren't going to be one bit popular if you bring home white stockings when the rest of the team has blue, we can assure you.

Looks Like Fur But It Isn't

Maybe you already own a beaver coat. Or maybe a jacket. Or maybe a coat trimmed with beaver. Then maybe you'd like to own a tricky little hat with more of it on it in the way of trimming; but the cost is prohibitive. Then you'll be glad to hear that Plotkin Bros. on Boylston Street (in the block with Shreve's) has a little close fitting affair, in which the entire top is of "mouton," which looks just like your fur, but which isn't. Just an excellent imitation, and it brings the price down to around $12.50. And would be three times as much surely you know the real thing . . . at least!

Chance to Give Your Feet a Treat

While you and you teeter around constantly on French heeled shoes, there are people who give their feet an occasional rest . . . to say nothing of treat! With a pair of Arnold Authentics, from the Arnold Boot Shop. Which is right there in the Hotel Statler, you know. You can fit yourself out with Authentics which will see you through just about every and any kind of outdoor wear. From just plain walking to some good rugged hiking. Their "Peasant" oxford is a rugged looking shoe with the squared-off toe that is built up a bit (you can sort of curl your toes up and wriggle them around a bit for good measure) and there's a bit of an opening between the shoe and where the lacings start; a good feature for these who dislike that thoroughly encased feeling an oxford can give. In suedes and kids and so forth.

Puts Fragrance in Your Fall Furs

If you're looking for a new fragrance for wear with your fall furs . . . then we suggest a whiff of a new charmer, called "Secret de Suzanne." If you buy a dram of it now (for $1.50) you'll get a tiny bottle of the cologne in the same odeur. Either at T. D. Whitney's or C. Crawford Hollidge's.

Boston Food Stocks Plentiful; Prices for Most Part Normal

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Despite an advance in the price of some foods, credited by merchants to abnormal buying, ample stocks of good foods are available today at practically normal quotations in Boston markets. Meats are about where they were before the European war started a widespread "hoarding" movement in non-perishable commodities and a large-scale buying movement in general.

Face of the rump roasts, for instance are 29 cents a pound in chain stores, while it is also possible to buy heavy corn-fed steer beef rib roast as low as 23 cents in some chains. Lamb legs are down to 24 cents a pound and pork loins for roasting can be had for 19 cents a pound in some chains. From these levels prices range upward several cents a pound in various localities.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that "pork chops are cheaper than last week, navy beans are higher and most other staple foods remain about the same." A survey covering the period Sept. 19 to 26, disclosed "the marked upward trend in prices during the first two weeks in September has been largely checked." In the 12 cities where the survey was made, most staple foods increased less than 1 per cent in price.

Poultry Lower

Poultry is in good supply and lower in price. Fresh young northern turkeys can be had at 29 cents a pound in chains and up to 38 cents in Faneuil Hall stalls, for the choicest native birds. Capons range from 30 to 38 cents a pound. Fresh fowl starts at 21 cents in chain stores and runs up to 30 cents. Native roasting chickens are as high as 35 cents a pound.

New England's turkey crop this year will amount to 696,000 birds, or 21 per cent more than the 1938 figures, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Seafood markets offer fresh native swordfish at 40 cents a pound, though some of the cut price stores sell at less. The season is drawing to a close, though Boston fishing vessels continue to land trips at the Fish Pier, and quantities continue to come in by steamer from Nova Scotia.

Cape Scallops Due

Cape scallops are due next week and dealers are not yet aware of how the yield will measure up in quality, quantity and price, this season, owing to hurricane damage to the beds last fall. Fresh eastern halibut and fresh western salmon are available at 40 cents a pound. Mackerel range from 12 to 20 cents a pound, depending on size, though some chains quote seven cents without mentioning size. Lobster meat is $1.50 a pound, and live lobsters range from 32 to 38 cents a pound.

Corn is still in the market, coming mostly from northern New England and priced as high as 50 cents a dozen ears. Squash is increasingly plentiful around 5 to 6 cents a pound. Cauliflower is available around 25 cents a head and up, depending on size. Native carrots are around seven cents a head. Maine white potatoes range up to 40 cents a peck and the large Idaho selection for baking are 60 cents a dozen.

Cantaloupe sell at 25 cents each in many stalls. Honeydew melons are around 50 cents, though size governs the exact price. Oranges continue seasonally high ranging up to 80 cents a dozen.

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New Films on Boston Screens—Neutrality Debate for Week-End Radio

Ginger Rogers, Myrna Loy, And McCrea in New Pictures

Ginger Rogers and her sponsors seem determined to prove that she can be entertaining without dancing. In "Bachelor Mother" her terpsichorean efforts were of distinctly minor importance. In "Fifth Avenue Girl," which brings her again to the Keith Memorial, they are even less significant. But Miss Ginger is an amiable actress, and though "Fifth Avenue Girl" is far from being another "Bachelor Mother" it serves to provide an hour and a half of light diversion.

That so trivial and familiar a story could be made to seem amusing is not entirely explained by the presence of Miss Rogers. Some of the credit is due to the direction of Gregory La Cava, and some to the acting of Walter Connolly, one of the most adept in the business when it comes to playing a light role. Yet even the abilities of these three cannot conceal the fact that the plot is extremely slender, loosely constructed, and highly improbable.

Mr. Connolly is supposed to be a lonely millionaire whose family has drifted away from him. Miss Ginger is poor girl whom he meets in Central Park on his birthday and persuades to help him celebrate the event. The cafe party with which they begin the observance is not too fortunate an invention. But the complications which follow when he hires her to move into his home and help him straighten out his family problems are more entertaining. There is a happy ending of course. All of the couples are properly sorted out. Now Miss Rogers can turn her attention to other efforts—with or without dancing. In either field it seems satisfactory to her admirers.

"Full Confession," the other film on the bill, is a somber story about a murderer who confesses the crime to a priest and eventually is brought by the latter to give himself up to the authorities and save an innocent man from execution. Victor McLaglen and Joseph Calleia have the two parts. Barry Fitzgerald has the less important role of the condemned man.

E. F. M.

'Espionage Agent'

In "Espionage Agent," Warner Brothers have composed a fairly effective fictional re-write from the day's headlines. They have editorialized strongly for stringent anti-espionage laws in the United States. And they have indulged in the sort of adult education to which we have become happily accustomed, this time introducing their audiences to several class sessions at which budding consular agents learn the ABC's of vizes and of Uncle Sam's 2,000-odd codes.

"Espionage Agent" abandons its use of the editorial "we" long enough to drop anonymously behind the camera for a tale about Brenda Ballard, a beauteous waif on the international scene who has fallen into the clutches of a spy syndicate. Securing from the syndicate a forged American passport, she faints conveniently in the American consul's office at Tangier, and within a sequence or two, has married Barry Corvall, the handsome young consular agent.

Back in Washington, however, Brenda's past catches up with her and Barry is forced to resign from the service. The young couple set out for Europe to catch the international bandits. Do they succeed? The answer, of course, is as obvious as a good deal of the action. However, some of it is exciting and not more implausible than is customary in these affairs. One cannot help feeling, however, that Hitchcock does this sort of thing so much better.

The editorial aspect of the film suggests again the enormous potential power of the film medium. We do not, however, feel adequately informed on the question of counter-espionage laws to discuss the point of view taken by the Warner editorial board. Our only reservation is to wonder whether the manner of approach is not too sensational and inflammatory for these times. While speaking a word for neutrality, the producers once more direct their cinematic guns directly at the Nazis, though less effectively and pointedly than in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy."

To return to strictly cinematic considerations, Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall satisfactorily run the gamut of required romantic emotions as the two young people, while Jeffrey Lynn, George Bancroft, Ridges, James Stephenson, Martin Kosleck, and Nana Bryant provide the personnel for the melodrama's supporting assignments.

"No Place to Go," which shares the Fenway and Paramount screens now with "Espionage," is one of those unpretentious, and probably quite inexpensive, second features which somehow manage to leave an audience with that feeling of comfortable satisfaction which follows a home-cooked meal of simple and familiar variety.

The genial Fred Stone is the central sun of this adaptation of the George S. Kaufman-Edna Ferber play "Minick." Circling around him and reflecting his unfailing good humor is Sonny Bupp, as Tommy, the small boy pal of this veteran of various nineteenth century military engagements. In more distant orbits are Dennis Morgan as his son and Gertrude Plummer as his daughter-in-law.

'The Rains Came'

Novels attract the attention of the movie makers. But they present problems when it comes to translating the plots of the authors to the more direct medium of the screen. As often as not the cinematic product of the transition seems fragmentary, more the skeleton of a narrative than a convincing story.

Something of the sort seems to have happened in "The Rains Came," film derivation from Louis Bromfield's pages now at the Metropolitan. There are many characters. There are such players as Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power, George Brent, Brenda Joyce, and Maria Ouspenskaya to set them forth. The backgrounds in India are handsomely photographed. But the events are loosely joined and unpersuasive.

An earthquake, a flood, and a plague occupy the middle and most of the later portion of the film. The first half is largely devoted to suggesting the relations between the characters: Mr. Brent as a remittance man of unprepossessing reputation, Miss Loy as a titled Englishwoman with a tarnished past, Mr. Power as a native doctor of ability whom she seeks to win, Miss Joyce as a girl attracted to the Englishman; Mme. Ouspenskaya as the wife and widow of the native ruler.

After the flood much of the action takes place in a hospital. There the titled Englishwoman wins the admiration of the native doctor. But the maharani has other plans for him to serve his country. The solution is reached in a semi-tragic conclusion.

For second film there is a domestic comedy, "Stop, Look, and Love," about a middle-class family in general and the romantic problems of the household in particular. It has sure-fire gags, with William Frawley and Eddie Collins setting forth some of the most amusing of them. Jean Rogers, Robert Kellard, and Minna Gombel are among the others in the cast.

E. F. M.

MGM-Harold Stein

Favorites Return to the Microphone

(1) Sports announcers prepare for world series and football games. (2) Erno Rapee takes up the baton again for Music Hall Sunday concerts. (3) Clark Gable, to take part in Screen Guild show Sunday. (4) Benay Venuta, to start new variety series Sunday night.

Songs of Foster Echo Again

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"Such tunes," said John Sullivan Dwight in his Journal of Music, early in 1853, referring to Stephen Collins Foster's latest song, "Old Folks at Home," "although whistled and sung by everybody, are erroneously supposed to have taken a deep hold of the popular mind; (but) the charm is only skin deep . . . such melodies become catching, idle habits, and are not . . . musically inspiring, but . . . break out now and then."

I don't know how well Mr. Dwight rated as a musical critic in his day—though he is supposed to have been much looked to by the intelligentsia of the era. But I do know he was mistaken. The Twentieth Century-Fox people are going to try to show how mistaken in their million-dollar production (in Technicolor) of the life of Foster. The film is now in work in their Hollywood studios.

Foster was a sentimental song writer, and the Fox picture probably will not play down that phase of his work. There will be six of the Foster songs in the picture, including "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair," "Camptown Races," "Old Black Joe," "Hard Times Come Again No More," "Old Folks At Home" (now pretty generally known as "Swanee River")—the latter is the name the Fox people have given their picture, and "Old Kentucky Home." These pretty well cover Foster's range. The omission of "Susannah" is doubtless attributable to the fact that, as a sort of gold rush theme song, it has been incorporated into every early California talking picture ever made.

The Foster period was that of the first "Ice Cream Saloon"—in Cincinnati; of the American minstrel show—surely as great a contribution to the stage as the Disney pictures today are to the screen; of the first serious attention to the music of the Negro (Foster called it his "Ethiopian work"); of the gala river boats on the Mississippi and the Ohio; of the westward march of the gold hunters, and of the Civil War. A rich period, and a sentimental one, surely; you can never appreciate the Foster songs without knowing it.

How much of this background will be in the Fox picture it is not possible to say. All that one of their largest budgets can put there, certainly. A company went up to Sacramento to get the river-boat scenes, and a real river steamboat was used. An additional feature will be a reproduction of some of the old Christy minstrel shows, with Al Jolson in blackface as either Mr. Bones or Mr. Tambo, or maybe the Interlocutor—I couldn't learn which.

Foster will be played by Don Ameche, who will sing one or two of the songs; and the Jeannie, Jenny, Jane of the songs—Foster's wife, Jane McDowell—will be played by Andrea Leeds.

No doubt Mr. Zanuck was induced to make the Foster story because of the successes of the nostalgic "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "The Castles," and others like these. But something more real, it seems to me, should come out of "Swanee River." If we have a culture indigenous to our soil, surely Foster must take his place with the best in it.

Chaplin on Fine Arts Bill

On Saturday and Sunday Charlie Chaplin's film, "Modern Times," will be shown at the Fine Arts Theater in the continuing film festival. On the same program will be "The Great Train Robbery," the first film to be made with a story.

Football Broadcasts to Start

The Week-End Dialer

Neutrality debate is heard prominently, football makes its entrance, there are several premieres and a considerable number of regulars return to the radio as features of week-end dial fare. Tonight's neutrality speaker:

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D-Wash.), on "The Pittman Peace Proposal," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:45.

Premiere:

"Young Man With a Band," new series in behalf of popular recordings, with Horace Heidt's Musical Knights, disk and band news by John Hays Hammond, Jr., CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Sports:

Grantland Rice begins weekly before-games football comment, in music hour, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Drama:

"The Four Coffins of Dan'l Boone," historical fantasy twice postponed for war crisis programs, scheduled NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Saturday

Neutrality speakers:

Senator Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), from Vienna, Ill., NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Round table discussion, Senator Sherman Minton (D-Ind.), Senator Gerald P. Nye (R-N. D.), Representative James E. Van Zandt (R-Penna.), Raymond Clapper, Robert Allen, Paul Mallon, Ray Tucker and Jay Franklin, Washington columnists, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Senator Edward R. Burke (D-Neb.), CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Senator Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), on "The Real Neutrality," CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Forum:

"Propaganda and the War," by four men representing principal mediums of public information, radio, press, magazines and newsreels, in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

Football:

Manhattan-Holy Cross, WEEI, WORC, WMAS, WPRO, WDRC, 2:00.

Brown-Rhode Island State, WJAR, 2:00.

Purdue-Notre Dame, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:45.

Indiana - Nebraska, NBC - Red-WNAC, 2:45.

Drama:

"What's in a Name?" on origin of curious names of many western towns, in "Death Valley Days," in new day, time, schedule, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

"Holiday, 1939," poetic drama by Arch Oboler, using the war evacuation problem theme, last program before Hollywood opening, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

Sunday

Neutrality speakers:

Alfred E. Smith, in support of President Roosevelt, CBS-WEEI, 7.

Senator Key Pittman (D), Nevada, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), North Dakota, on "The Neutrality Bill"; round table by Senators Connally, Clark, Donahey and Van Nuys, in new season of "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Senator Clyde M. Reed (R), Kansas, on "The Foreign Relations Situation," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45.

Other speakers:

"How Will We Get Recovery?" on University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, in reply to welcome by Senator David I. Walsh in honor of return to birthplace, Hudson, Mass., WAAB, 5.

Bob Becker resumes his "Chats About Dogs," NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:45.

Drama:

Clark Gable and Ginger Rogers in "Imperfect Lady," a Hollywood story, in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Mr. District Attorney," new series, new day, new hour, with Jay Jostyn in lead role, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Alexandre Dumas's "Count of Monte Christo," by Orson Welles and company, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Premiere of "The Parker Family," with Leon Janney, juvenile movie star, as "Richard Parker," typical American boy, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:15.

Serious Music

Erno Rapee returns to podium of Music Hall Orchestra in Beethoven program — "Leonore" Overture No. 3 and Symphony No. 5 in C Minor; Jan Peerce, tenor, sings "Florestan's Aria, from "Fidelio," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

New season of Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, with Zaruhi Elmassian, lyric soprano, and Arthur Kent, bass-baritone, as first contenders for Metropolitan contracts; Wilfred Pelletier, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:30.

Schubert's "Alfonso and Estella" Overture and Symphony No. 2, in B Flat Major; also Arthur Foote's Adagio and Gavotte and Vaughn-Williams's "Three English Folk Songs," programmed by Howard Barlow with CBS Symphony, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Alfred Wallenstein programs Weinberger's "Puppenspiel" Overture, Brahms's Symphony No. 2, in D Major and Strauss's "Emperor" Waltz, NBC Symphony concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, sings "Stride la Vampa!" aria from Verdi's "Il Trovatore," three familiar songs, two John Alden Carpenter songs, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular:

Benay Venuta starts new popular variety series singing and "emceeing" show with Bob Stanley's Orchestra, Charioteers Quartet and Pauline Alpert, pianist, MBS-WAAB, 9.

A. D. H.

Host to 500 Students

Jackie Cooper recently played host to 500 Los Angeles High School students. He mailed invitations to all the students who worked as extras in Paramount's "What a Life" to attend the preview of that picture on a night which happens to be his own birthday.

The film co-stars him with Betty Field, recently recruited by Paramount from the New York stage. All of the action in the picture takes place in a high school or on its campus. The film is believed to be the first devoted exclusively to high school affairs.

Yiddish Art Theater

New York, Sept. 29

Eloquent in mood and emotion, rich in pageantry, vast in proportion is Maurice Schwartz's dramatization of Sholem Asch's "Salvation," with which the Yiddish Art Theater opened its season, last evening, at Fifty-ninth Street. The auditorium was packed and even those unacquainted with Yiddish could not fail to be caught somehow by the melodic strains of this new melodramatic tragedy. A synopsis in English is provided with which to follow the lengthy and complicated story.

Like most Yiddish productions, "Salvation" sets itself no modest task. In this case, it is to recount the life story of Rabbi Jechiel, whom the program notes describe as "the embodiment of the eternal quest for truth."

To one who must follow a Yiddish production but sketchily, the visual aspect of the work becomes of chief interest. Fortunately, the Yiddish Art Theater provides a rich visual pattern. Stylish and often symbolic, the acting is explicit, objectified. And for "Salvation," Alex Chertov has produced several gratifying and appropriate sets, such as the front of Schloyme Wolf's inn, as a background for the action.

Nor is the visual image without its audible complement. For within a group of Yiddish players you are bound to find almost the entire range and variety of vocal register. Indeed, one almost thinks of the actors as musicians, playing on their voices as though they were instruments. There is, too, the incidental music, now soft, slow and melodic, now quick for a dance, but always in a minor key. And there is the dancing itself, an integral and apparently inevitable concomittant of every Yiddish play.

"Salvation" proves no exception to the genre. It tells a deal too much story for those accustomed to the English-speaking theater, and its action is paced at a leisurely, sometimes a mincing beat. But it is a fine show, an exciting show to watch, and an occasion as eloquent as the tragic cry of a people whose every art is indelibly marked with centuries of persecution. Needless to say, the Yiddish Art actors and actresses play it for all it is worth.

J. D. B.

'Salvation'

The Yiddish Art Theater presents Maurice Schwartz's production of Sholem Asch's "Salvation," in two parts and 18 scenes. Dramatized and directed by Mr. Schwartz; music by Sholem Secunda; settings by Alex Chertov, dances by Lillian Shapero. At the Yiddish Art Theater, Seventh Avenue, at Fifty-ninth Street, New York. The cast:

Rabbi Mendeme (Rabbi of Kotzk) ..... Maurice Schwartz
Boruch Moysche Abraham Teitelbaum
Jechiel (his son) ..... Leo Fuchs
Schloymme Wolf ..... Isidore Cashier
Malke (his wife) ..... Anna Appel
Reisel (their daughter) ..... Miriam Riselle
Thaddaeus (a peasant) Mark Schweid
Pan Wydawski ..... Gustav Schacht
Reb Selig (horse dealer) ..... Maurice Schwartz
Sarah (his wife) ..... Bertha Gersten
Reisel (their daughter) ..... Miriam Riselle
Priest Wisniecki ..... Julius Adler

For 'Virginia City'

Brenda Marshall has been assigned to the leading feminine role opposite Errol Flynn in "Virginia City," according to a dispatch from the Warner studios at Burbank, Calif. Miss Marshall, a recruit from the late Federal Theatre Project, makes her cinematic debut in "Espionage Agent," now at the Paramount and Fenway. Production on "Virginia City," a story of the Nevada frontier town, is scheduled to get under way within the next week or 10 days.

Programs Announced Of American Music

Nine American composers are represented in the two programs to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra next week. These concerts, "a tribute to the American symphonic composer" will be open to the public without charge.

The nine composers represented are well established in the musical world. Several important contemporary names are missing. It is reported that their absence is due to circumstances beyond the control of the symphony management.

The programs:

Wednesday Evening, Oct. 4, at 8:15
Arthur Foote ..... Suite in E major for String Orchestra, Op. 63
Henry Hadley ..... "Angelus" (Andante tranquillo) from the Symphony No. 3 in B minor, Op. 60
John Aiden Carpenter ..... "Skyscrapers." A Ballad of American Life
Deems Taylor ..... Suite, "Through the Looking Glass" (Excerpts)
Howard Hanson ..... Symphony No. 2, "Romantic"

Friday Afternoon, Oct. 6, at 2:30
William Schuman ..... American Festival Overture (1939)
George Gershwin ..... Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in F (Last two movements)
Roy Harris ..... Symphony No. 3
Randall Thompson ..... Symphony No. 2 in E minor

Five Plays for Children Scheduled at Repertory

Two British, two American, and one Chinese story will make up the series of five plays for young people, to be presented at the Repertory Theater this season by the Children's Theater of New York, under the direction of Clare Tree Major. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is again sponsoring the plays which will be given Saturday mornings at 10:15.

First of the series is "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp" to be presented on Oct. 21. "Dick Whittington" and his cat will hold the center of the stage on Dec. 2. On Dec. 30, during the Christmas holidays, the Children's Theater will present "Pocahontas." "Old King Cole" will be presented on Feb. 3, and "Rip Van Winkle" will complete the series on March 16.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Second Fiddle—Allston (Alston).

Bachelor Mother — Paramount (Newton) and Melrose (Melrose).

Stanley and Livingstone—Strand (Dorchester), Oriental (Mattapan) and Rivoli (Roxbury).

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever—Capitol (Arlington) and Medford (Medford).

Clouds Over Europe—Medford (Medford).

Captain Fury—Kenmore (Back Bay).

Daughters Courageous—Lexington (Lexington) and Fellsway (Medford).

Wizard of Oz—Granada (Malden).

The Great Waltz — Bellevue (Roslindale).

Juarez—Park (Everett).

Universal Studios Busy

Universal has entered its 1939-40 selling season with 17 of its feature films completed, of which 12 have already been shipped to the exchanges. Total product to be delivered by the company will total 61 features, including seven Johnny Mack Brown Westerns, seven Richard Arlen-Andy Devine films, and four serials.

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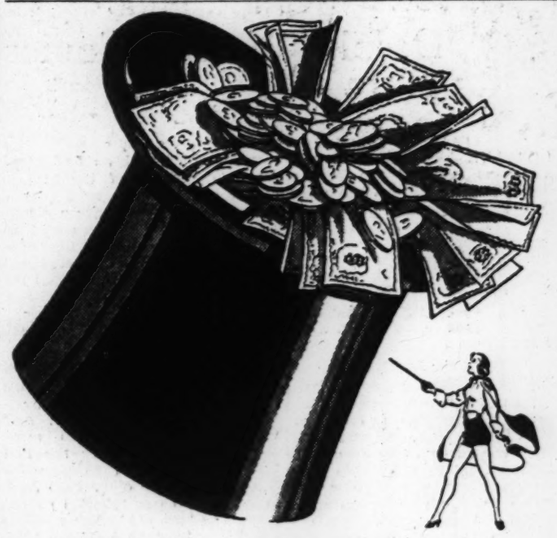
Evs. 50c to $2.75. Thurs.-Sat. Mats. 50c-$1.50



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Cincinnati Fans and Players Happy N. L. Pennant Race Has Finally Ended

Reds Promise to Make Yanks Stretch to Capture Series

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 29 (AP) —Pulling in here today, happy and relieved that the race finally had ended, the champion Cincinnati Reds quite frankly intended to do no more than go through the motions against the Pirates the next three afternoons.

All Deacon Bill McKechnie's boys have on their minds now is beating the Yankees in the World Series, and they intend to rest up toward that end. They are not cocky, but they at least are confident that they will give the three-time champions a tougher argument than they have had from tired, battle-worn National League winners in recent years.

At Full Strength

"We'll be at full strength for the series," said McKechnie as he and his players reached the Cincinnati station through streets of cheering townsfolks last night. "I'm glad we won it this early. The boys have made a fine fight and they deserve a rest."

Ninety-five appears to be Bill's best number. He piloted two previous winners, at Pittsburgh and at St. Louis, and each of them won 95 victories. Yesterday's was the 95th triumph for his Reds.

Against the Yankees he intends to play just as they stand. No fancy switches in the line-up, and no surprise pitching selections. It's his promise. Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer will start the first two games at Yankee Stadium, and then Junior Thompson, the freshman, will get his chance before the home folks in the third contest at Cincinnati.

Berger in Left

"All I can say is: There they are —try to beat 'em," said the Reds' quiet bespectacled boss. "They're the best I have."

Which means that Wally Berger, the veteran of other campaigns, will be in left field right through the series. Others have worried over Berger's supposedly weak throwing arm much more than McKechnie has.

Incidentally, Bill isn't ready to concede the Yankees much in the throwing prowess of their outfielders.

"In right field I think Goodman has a little edge on Keller," he ventured. "In center I suppose Di Maggio is a little better than Craft. They say he has the best arm in baseball. At the same time, Craft is an exceptionally fine outfielder with a wonderful throwing arm. If Di Maggio can out-throw him, he's really good."

Left-Handers Failed

McKechnie's big disappointment this year was the failure of his left-handers, Johnny Vander Meer and Lee Grissom.

"If we'd had a winning left-hander we'd have been a dozen games ahead," he said.

Bill doesn't seem quite sure why they didn't win. Vander Meer, last year's double no-hit hero, was ill during the spring. Bill thinks maybe that was it. Grissom simply hasn't won, due somewhat to lack of control. He has an amazing amount of natural stuff.

All McKechnie knows for certain is that he enters the World Series without a southpaw he can rely upon.

In my personal opinion, the Yankees will not win again in four straight games.

These Reds are a good ball club. They are not great, perhaps, but they are a set of opportunists, with two fine pitchers in Walters and Derringer. They said down in Tampa last spring that they would win, and I believed them.

Now, when they say they are going to make the Yankees stretch themselves to win, I believe that, too.

Rainiers Are Champions Despite Play-off Games

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Even though the Angels defeated the Seattle Rainiers in the post-schedule play-off, the Rainiers are still 1939 champions of the Pacific Coast Baseball League.

This is more than comforting to fans in Seattle, where in less than two years a new owner, Emil Sick, took hold of a lagging nine and built it into the first pennant winner in 15 years.

Play-off System

At this writing, the special play-off has not been completed to see whether the Angels won the other half of the play-off, against Sacramento, winner over San Francisco. The important thing is: who wins the most games in the regular season. There have been times during the life of the Shaughnessy play-off when the pennant was not awarded until after the play-off, with the play-off winner getting the gonfalon. Now, however, the regular schedule determines the winner, with the play-off of interest only because of the $10,000 purse.

The Angels were quite a disappointment to themselves and to many fans this season. As defending champions they started out with a bang, setting a record for 19 straight wins. The persistency o' the Seattle boys set in early, however, and it wasn't long before the Angels were headed.

Unable to regain stride, Coach Harry Hannah slipped into third place, behind the S. F. Seals, before the season was over. And what made the reversal more striking than ever was the fact that the successful skipper for Seattle was none other than Jack Lelivelt, who was released by the Angels as "too old" after winning the pennant for the Angels in 1934!

The two-year achievement of the Seattle team is perhaps equalled this year only by the tremendous change of pace by the Cincinnati Reds of the National League in the same length of time.

It must be said, in fairness to the Angels, that they divided their games during the regular season with the Rainiers, each winning 14; so in being the first to garner four games in the play-off, the Angels end the season with a real superiority in "match-play."

The season was marked by close play between the two sets of "natural" rivals: the Angels had only a two-game edge over the cross-city Hollywood Stars, who finished sixth; the second-place Seals also had but a two-game edge over the cross-bay Oakland nine, which finished seventh.

Robert K. Shellaby

'Now for Those Yankees'

By a Staff Photographer

Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds and one of his coaches, Hank Gowdy. When the Cardinals were definitely eliminated from the National League race at Cincinnati yesterday, McKechnie became the first manager in history to win pennants with three different clubs in the same circuit. He had previously won with Pittsburgh in 1925 and the Cardinals in '28. Bill and Hank both moved to Cincy from Boston in 1938.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

42,628 saw Chicago Cubs win third straight from Pirates, 10-1, behind Bill Lee and boost National League lead to 1½ games.

Three Years Ago

Harrison Sanford, former University of Washington oarsman, named new crew coach at Cornell, succeeding Jim Wray.

Five Years Ago

Cardinals took National League lead from Giants as Brooklyn Dodgers defeated New York, 5-1, behind Van Mungo's five-hit pitching.

And Talking of . . . Italy

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sport—the 'Dopolavoro' Way

LONDON—Today, ladies and gentlemen, a story comes to us out of the blue. Out of the Mediterranean blue. And for it we have to thank an enthusiastic sporting friend of mine who utilized the opportunity of a recent visit to Rome to contact some high-ups in order to get the low-down on the Italian athletic situation.

It makes too long a story to be confined within the space of this column today. So perhaps we had best handle it in instalments, taking first of all a certain aspect of Italian sporting organization which is described as being largely responsible for the nation-wide "sports craze" in Italy and the striking successes of Italians in recent years in the highest phases of international competition.

To wit, the "Dopolavoro movement. Which is a system of assisting workers to occupy their leisure time advantageously, either in cultural fields, sporting fields, or just fields. Though the last item, I must confess, is an inadequate indication of the countryside explorations and mountain walks which form one of the most widely appreciated activities sponsored by the organization.

"After Work"

The word "Dopolavoro" means "after work," and the body that has it for a name provides a remarkably comprehensive program for filling in this period. It is concerned, as I have said, with Italian workers, but this term is given a wide significance and includes, not only office staffs and industrial operatives, but also the rural population as well. In fact, rural workers constitute the majority of the Dopolavoro members.

Now, on the sporting side of the undertaking the aim is not the development of high-pressure athletic specialists and outstanding champions, though some such people—Ondina Valla, the Olympic women's 80 meters hurdles champion, for example—have been produced by Dopolavoro athletic training schools. On the contrary, the aim is to develop interest in active recreation as widely as possible and to provide the maximum number of Italian workers with a chance of obtaining it on a regular basis.

Central Commission

The sports program of the Dopolavoro organization, and this Commission promotes national championships and controls the provincial sports commissions which in their turn organize sports and games in the 94 Italian provinces.

Last year no fewer than 1,381 national, regional and provincial championship competitions were put on by Dopolavoro organizers; 900 in collaboration with other sports governing authorities. The sports embraced were track and field athletics, rowing and sculling, gymnastics, field hockey, swimming, basketball, fencing, target shooting, bowls, soccer football, rugby football, tug-of-war and chess. You may be surprised to see the old tug-of-war set out by itself in this solemn fashion, for in most countries it is just one of the less spectacular attractions on the program of a track and field meet. The Italians, however, go in for it in a big way, and it ranks as a separate sport with 150,000 Dopolavoro adherents.

Voluntary

Membership with the Dopolavoro is described as entirely a voluntary matter, and thousands of instructors who teach the members do so without remuneration. I should have said perhaps a little earlier on that the national championships are graded, so that enthusiasts can distinguish themselves on planes suited to their physical ability. For example, in track and field athletics certificates are obtainable in three categories, as awards for the passing of five, four or three tests selected by aspirants themselves.

Track and field athletics, which bring about 110,000 people into contests of one grade or another each season, rank third in popularity, it seems, among the competitive outdoor diversions of Dopolavoro members. First place being occupied by the Italian version of bowls, which has no fewer than 1,200,000 organized devotees, and second place by tug-of-war. Of the noncompetitive activities, far and wide the most popular are the excursions arranged during July, August and September. Between 30 and 40 of these take place annually, and they attract about 3,000,000 people. Cycling rallies appeal to about 175,000, some 150,000 go skiing in the winter months, and the walkers number around 70,000, while mountain-climbing excursions are organized for about 35,000.

Fixed Seats

It is a great point in the organization of Depolavoro sports that conditions should be suitable for as many people as possible. In connection with rowing, for example, the ordinary type of fixed seat row-boat is pressed into use for competition, sometimes with crews of eight, 10 or 20 men. There are "best boat" races as well, but the number of competitors rowing on strides is ver, much smaller than that using fixed seats.

Taken as a whole, the Dopolavoro movement which my friend described so enthusiastically, represents a big and carefully balanced machine for producing bigger and better Fascists. It combines sports training with cultural advancement and party "education." Thereby realizing the aim for which it was founded by Signor Mussolini—he is credited with having thought up the whole show himself—and for which it has been carried on under the personal supervision of Signor Achille Starache, Secretary of the Party.

Third Race Won By 12-Meter Vim

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 29 (AP) —Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vim won her second race in three starts in the New York Yacht Club's 12-meter series.

Racing over a shortened 12-mile course, the Vim was outsailed by Fred Bedford's Nyala on the first two legs, but turned defeat into victory by a remarkable exhibition of sailing to windward in the last four miles.

Yesterday's victory gave the Vim a total of 11½ points in the series with three of the five races completed. Nyala has 9¼ points, while Seven Seas and Gleam have 5 and 4, respectively.

Yesterday's race was staged in light and variable airs, never over five miles an hour. Vim's time was 4:34:07 and Nyala's was 4:38:46.

Fan Line Forms

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP)—Art Felsch, of Milwaukee, who styles himself a baseball comedian in slow motion, bobbed up with a steamer chair and two blankets yesterday to become the first fan in line for World Series games scheduled here Oct. 7 and 8.

He took his place by a Crosley Field gate even before the Reds had applied their 5-to-3 pennant-clincher against the St. Louis Cardinals.

"The Reds are in," Felsch grinned when police asked him "the big idea."

Two hours later he taunted: "What did I tell ya?"

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Lou Brock, believed Purdue's answer to Notre Dame's challenge, worked out briefly in the last hard scrimmage, but Coach Mal Edward was undecided whether to use him. The team reviewed its offense and defense, then went through a brief dummy scrimmage. At Notre Dame, Coach Elmer Layden said he was not satisfied with his team's progress.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Navy isn't very happy about its football prospects right now. End Swede Hansen, Tackle-Captain Al Bergner, Center Hal Harwood, and Guard Tom McGrath are out of Saturday's game with William and Mary. On top of that, Howard Hollingsworth is said to "have what it takes" to give Navy a real problem. The classy W. and M. back has been showing up brilliantly in practice.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Watch out for Michigan's aerial attack was the word after it was reported Coach Fritz Crisler has four capable tossers. Tom Harmon is the best of the lot, but Paul Kromer, Fred Trosko, and Dave Strong were impressive in recent drills.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Ted Harrison, husky sophomore who dazzled Yale coaches with his ball carrying the third day out, has been promoted to the varsity—and thereby hangs a very interesting tale. Ted took the place of Hovey Seymour, who was late to practice. Reports have it that Hovey better not be late again!

NORMAN, Okla. — Sophomore Jack Jacobs may get a starting call in the Oklahoma backfield when it lines up against Southern Methodist. Jack was teamed with Bill Jennings, Dick Favor, and Bob Seymour as the Sooners went through their last hard drill.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—Here's a hot one. It was so warm Thursday afternoon the Wake Forest Deacons had to wait until nightfall to practice for their tussle with North Carolina. When they finally took the field they concentrated on passing.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind — After putting the fighting Hoosiers through a stiff workout that included just about everything in the books, Coach A. N. (Bo) McMillin pronounced his Indiana University football squad ready to tackle Nebraska in the season's opener here Saturday.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—At the threshold of his sixth season at Notre Dame, Coach Elmer Layden today led his first and second teams through a workout on Purdue's pet plays. All the Irish are ready for the season's opener here Saturday with the Boilermakers except Mike Corgan, third string right half.

EVANSTON, Ill.—A dummy scrimmage with emphasis on passing plays headed the light practice program at Northwestern. The quarterbacks, led by veterans Nick Conteas and Jack Ryan, were called on to do most of the firing.

CHICAGO—Chicago's Maroons, who opened the football season Saturday with Beloit, faced a barrage of passes, most of them thrown by Jay Berwanger, former midway star, as they polished their aerial defense. Berwanger is now on the coaching staff.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Illinois tapered off for Saturday's football opener with Bradley by running through a light session of kicking and passing yesterday on the Memorial Stadium Field. Ralph Ehni, junior quarterback slated to direct the Illini attack, got off some long punts and handled most of the passing.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University's Coach Francis Schmidt will stage a full 60-minute intra-squad game Friday for 2,000 invited freshmen spectators. The "no admittance" tag will be up for the general public.

Rams Release Moan

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29 (AP) — The Cleveland Rams of the National Football League announced last night the release of Kelly Moan, former West Virginia University halfback. The Rams further cut their squad by sending Riley Matheson, former Texas Mines tackle to Columbus on option.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	95	56	.629
St. Louis	91	59	.607
Chicago	83	69	.543
Brooklyn	80	68	.541
New York	76	73	.510
Pittsburgh	67	83	.447
Boston	61	86	.415
Philadelphia	45	103	.304

Results Sept. 28

Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 8, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 0.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	105	44	.705
Boston	88	61	.591
Cleveland	84	66	.560
Chicago	84	67	.556
Detroit	80	70	.533
Washington	64	87	.424
Philadelphia	55	96	.364
St. Louis	41	110	.272

Results Sept. 28

New York 9, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 6, New York 4
Boston 5, Washington 2.
Washington 6, Boston 1.
Only games scheduled.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

World Series Started in 1884

Although ancient baseball history comes under the heading of dull reading, it seems timely and somewhat interesting at this date to give a brief outline of World Series background.

The first inter-league classic on record was played between the old Providence club of the National League and the Metropolitans of the American Association (later the American League) back in 1884. Fall meetings between the National and A. A. champions continued until 1891, abandonment of the series following the troublesome "Brotherhood War."

Two years later—in '92—when the National League had its only split season, the winners of the two sections engaged in a play-off. Beginning with the race of 1894, and continuing for four years, the teams finishing first and second played for a trophy known as the Temple Cup. These Temple Cup conflicts went into the discard because some of the players taking part made agreements to divide their shares with members of the opposition, regardless of who won. Even at that early stage, leaders of the professional game realized that it could not possibly prosper under those conditions.

Brush Refused

The World Series as it is known today dates back to 1903, although the Pittsburgh-Boston Red Sox meeting that Fall was an unofficial affair sponsored by the two clubs. In 1904 the New York Giants and Red Sox won the National and American league flags respectively, but John T. Brush would not permit the Giants to play the Boston club. The President of the Giants insisted that the Fall event should be governed by the National Commission. The following year, therefore, the first World Series under Commission regulations was played by the Giants and young Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics.

Through the early years of the Fall classic, the Red Sox played a dominating hand. By the close of 1918 activities, the Hub fans had claimed five World Series triumphs without defeat. From that distant season until the present time, however, New York's Giants and Yankees have taken over the monopoly. The Yankees waited until 1923 for their initial pennant in the American League, but now are in possession of 11 and seven world crowns—the last three in a row. The Giants have taken part in the classic 12 years and emerged victorious on four occasions.

Cincy Unbeaten

According to the record books, the Cincinnati Reds boast an unbeaten pace in series competition. They met and defeated the powerful White Sox in 1919, but the circumstances surrounding this group of games has left a bad taste in the mouths of Cincy fans and they are pulling hard for Bill McKechnie to hold his head high after the approaching battles with the Yankees. Only two other clubs, outside of the Red Sox and Cincinnati, have unblemished records. In 1914 the old Boston Braves rocked the profession by sweeping four straight from the heavily-favored Athletics, and in '20 the Cleveland Indians took five out of seven from Brooklyn. Of the 16 clubs that comprise the majors, the St. Louis Browns alone have never earned a chance at classic glory.

By bowling over the Cubs in four straight last October, the Yankees became the first club to win three crowns uninterrupted. In the last six series they have compiled an amazing record of 24 wins and only three losses. Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher of the Giants took their measure in two of the six 1936 engagements and Hubbell repeated the next Fall. But since the 1927 meeting the New York Americans have swept four straight from the Pirates, Cardinals and Cubs (twice).

Mack Still First

No manager has yet equalled Connie Mack's brilliant triumphs in the Fall. The tall Philadelphia leader has ruled the world five times and, incidentally, insists that he will do it again before retiring from the dugout. We hope he does. Joe McCarthy last year recorded his fourth win and confidently expects to move up even with the amazing Connie before the middle of next month.

When the Yanks go to bat against the Reds next Wednesday at Yankee Stadium, the offensive pressure will weigh heavily on the broad shoulders of Joe Di Maggio. The San Francisco boy is a great hitter, as his 1939 average emphasizes, but he will need to get up early in the morning if he is interested in shattering the all-time World Series standard for base hits. In 1928 a fellow by the name of Babe Ruth pounded Cardinal pitching for three homers, three triples and four singles in 16 official times up, averaging a blistering .625. The boys in the press box never ran short of copy when the Babe and his spindle legs were in there.

Much Favorable Publicity Puts Northwestern on Spot

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—You probably have already heard that Northwestern will have one of the Nation's toughest football teams this fall. Head Coach Lynn Waldorf would be the last to deny it.

Candid Waldorf goes to football's wailing wall about as seldom as any coach in the business, but he doesn't need anyone to tell him his Wildcats are on the spot.

Northwestern has what it takes to go to town this season—man power and experience, backed by some fine-looking sophomores, including the publicity-flooded Bill De Correvont, who practically rewrote the prep school scoring book as a Chicago high school star two years ago.

Should Be Stronger

"Yes, we should be stronger this year than last," admits Waldorf. "But that isn't saying we'll win more games. Our prospects are bright from the standpoint of experience and power, but we are in a bad spot from a psychological angle.

"The fact that Northwestern as a whole and De Correvont in particular have received so much publicity will make all our opponents shoot the works at us. And we have eight tough ones in a row, starting with Oklahoma. I think all the publicity will cost us at least two games."

De Correvont and Don Kruger, another top-notch newcomer, will serve as understudies to Ollie Hahnenstein and Paul Soper at the key left halfback spot. Edwin Madsen is a third veteran for the post.

Plenty of Lettermen

Hahnenstein, Soper and Madsen are three of the 23 lettermen returning this fall. These veterans are so distributed that Waldorf has two lettermen for every position except right tackle.

The quarterback duties will fall to Nick Conteas, Jack Ryan, reformed left halfback, and Dick Richards, all lettermen. Right half is in the capable hands of veterans Iggy Mesec and Reynold Soukup, and Don Clawson, 213-pound sophomore, is expected to push lettermen George McGurn and Francis Purtell for the fullback position.

Missing from the line will be such notables as tackle Bob Voigts and ends Cleo Diehl and Tom Eby. But another forward wall just as strong is in prospect, with centers John Haman and Paul Hiemenz, Hal Method, guard, tackle Nich Cutlich and end Robert Daly looming as standouts.

The complete schedule:

Oct. 7—Oklahoma; 14—Ohio State at Columbus; 21 — Wisconsin; 28 — Illinois; Nov. 4—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 11—Purdue; 18—Notre Dame at South Bend; 25—Iowa.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio New York, .382; Foxx, Boston, .358.
Runs—Rolfe, New York, 139; Foxx, Boston, 131.
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston, 141; Di Maggio, New York, 126.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 211; McQuinn, St. Louis, 193.
Doubles—Rolfe, New York, 46; Greenberg, Detroit, and Williams, Boston, 41.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 16; McCosky, Detroit, 14.
Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, 33.
Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 51; Fox, Detroit, 25.
Pitching—Sundra, New York, 11-0; Donald, New York, 13-3.

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, 352; Medwick, St. Louis, 338.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 113; Hack, Chicago, 110.
Runs batted in—McCormick, Cincinnati, 127; Medwick, St. Louis, 114.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 206; Medwick, St. Louis, 200.
Doubles—Slaughter and Medwick, St. Louis, 49.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 18; Goodman, Cincinnati, 16.
Home runs—Ott, New York, and Mize, St. Louis, 27.
Stolen bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hack, Chicago, 16.
Pitching—Derringer, Cincinnati, 25-7; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

Bears Get MacLead

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League have acquired Bob MacLeod, former Dartmouth halfback, in a trade with the Brooklyn Dodgers, which had first call on MacLeod. The Bears will send Ray Buivid, former Marquette star, to the Dodgers in the deal.

Frisch's Name In Successor Talk

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 29 (AP)— Talk of a successor to Manager Pie Traynor of the Pirates centered today around Frankie Frisch, last year manager of the Cardinals, and Jim Wilson, current coach of the flag-winning Cincinnati club.

But Buc officials insisted no selection had been made despite persistent reports that Frisch would get the job. An announcement was promised within a few days.

Traynor resigned yesterday as the sixth-place Pirates neared the end of their poorest season since 1917. He will stay with the club probably as assistant to Joe Schultz in handling Pittsburgh's minor league farm interests.

The 39-year-old Pie, one of baseball's greatest third basemen, has seen 20 years of continuous service with the Pirates, first as a player and the last six campaigns as manager. President Bill Benswanger accepted his resignation with "keen regret."

"I believe that a change in managers will put the club up where it belongs and give the fans of the Pittsburgh district a better brand of baseball," declared Traynor as the careworn expression on his face turned into a smile of relief. He will stay on until the season closes Sunday.

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New England Football Gains Momentum—Baseball Writers May Favor '39 Rookie

Huskies and Eagles Start Grid Seasons on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With 17 games scheduled to be played, football begins in earnest in New England this week end. Two of the games will be played locally with Northeastern entertaining St. Anselm's at Huntington Field, Brookline, and Boston College meeting Lebanon Valley at Alumni Field, Newton.

Elsewhere throughout the region tomorrow, Dartmouth in the Ivy League opens its schedule with St. Lawrence at Hanover; Amherst, Williams, and Wesleyan in the Little Three play their first games with Vermont, Middlebury, and Rutgers, respectively; while Maine and Colby open with Arnold and New Hampshire.

Mid-Season Attraction

Two other games in New England will attract special attention tomorrow—Holy Cross vs. Manhattan at Worcester, and Brown vs. Rhode Island State at Providence. The first affair is a real mid-season attraction, with the highly praised Crusader eleven favored over the up-and-coming Jaspers, who are powerful enough to make the battle interesting. At Providence, the Bruins have the stuff to take the Rams, but the latter's passing attack may cause a few anxious moments for Tuss McLaughry and company.

The three other local colleges, Harvard, Boston University, and Tufts will have another week of practice before inaugurating their seasons. Bates, the Crimson's opponent on Oct. 7, starts tomorrow with American International at Lewiston, while Franklin and Marshall and Middlebury will also have game experience under their belts before meeting the Terriers and the Jumbos respectively.

Crowd Expected

Northeastern tomorrow will have its hands full with the Hawks of St. Anselm's, who are rapidly gaining a reputation of being one of the best elevens in New England. A large crowd is expected at the Husky lair to see them and their sensational back, Raymie McLean, in action. Altogether, only four backs are missing from last year's undefeated team, and their places have been assumed by players just as good.

Against them Northeastern will present a backfield which, interestingly enough, is composed of seniors who three years ago started the first game of the season as freshmen. The backs are Ken Harding, Bob Gurney, Joe Beaton, and Alex Struzziero. Ronnie Tubbs originally figured in Coach Jimmy Dunn's plans for a starting backfield, but an injured heel may keep him out of the game. The Husky line is headed by veterans Capt. Connie Sullivan and Carl Johnson at ends, and Art Anderson at center, while Mel Warshaw and Dean Williams, two newcomers, are at tackles, and Gerry DeNapoli and Charlie Abend at guards.

Out at Boston College, Coach Frank Leahy may pull a surprise and start his colored star, Lou Montgomery at halfback. Leahy was impressed no end by the former Brockton High flash's performance in yesterday's defensive scrimmage, and he may give him the nod over the veteran Vito Ananis. If Lou starts, it will be his initial appearance in an opening line-up as a varsity player at B. C.

Two other shifts in the line-up which has held most all week may be made—Dave White replacing George Kerr at right guard, and Al Morro getting the nod over big John Yauckoes at right tackle. Gene Goodreault and Dick Harrison will be ends, Joe Manzo at left tackle, Capt. Ernie Schwotzer at left guard, and Chet Chadchuk at center. In the backfield with Montgomery will be Henry Toczylowski, Pete Cignetti, and Justin McGowan. Leahy probably will not use his star, Charlie O'Rourke, until the game is well along in the first period.

Following is a list of games in New England this week end:

Friday, Sept. 29

Mass State at Springfield.
*Coast Guard at Conn. State.

Saturday, Sept. 30

St. Anselm's at Northeastern.
Lebanon Valley at Boston College.
American International at Bates.
R. I. State at Brown.
Vermont at Amherst.
St. Lawrence at Dartmouth.
Manhattan at Holy Cross.
Arnold at Maine.
Middlebury at Williams.
Colby at New Hampshire.
Norwich at Hobart.
Trinity at Rensselaer Poly. Inst.
Wesleyan at Rutgers.
*St. Bonaventure's at Providence College.
Hyannis Teachers at Lowell Textile.

*Night games.

Four Lettermen Left Wildcats To Build From

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 29—Only four lettermen have returned to the University of New Hampshire cross-country squad, but Coach Paul Sweet remarked yesterday that "we're going to win a few."

Although not highly optimistic because of the loss of three valuable point-getters through graduation and studies, Sweet once again has in uniform New England's steeplechase title-holder Ted Underwood of Milford, and Jack Kirk of Bayard, Neb., both of whom in 1938 gathered a good percentage of points. Harry Atwood of Pelham and John Swasey of Exeter are other returning lettermen.

Bolstering the harriers' hopes is the return to school of Russ Sanborn of Sanbornton, who two years ago showed a good deal of promise.

Up from the ranks of freshmen are Ray Rivers of Andover, captain of the 1938 Kittens, and Clinton Huntoon of Danbury.

A six-meet slate faces the Wildcats this fall. Opening with Bates on Oct. 6, they run, on successive week ends, against Maine, Rhode Island, Harvard and Dartmouth, and Colby. The New England meet at Boston climaxes the season on Nov. 13.

Grid Star Released

NEW YORK (AP)—Ralph Heikkinen, an All-American guard on Michigan University's 1938 football team, has been released by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional League. Club officials said they had asked waivers on him, had received no offers and released him outright.

Little World Series

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 29 (AP)—The Louisville Colonels took a 2-0 lead over the Rochester Red Wings in the Little World Series by outpointing the International League standard bearers, 3-1, before a crowd of 8,046 here last night.

Massachusetts Boys at Middlebury

Middlebury football squad members from Greater Boston with Coach Ben Beck as they prepare for encounter with Tufts, Oct. 7 at Middlebury. Left to right: Coach Beck; Jack Crawford, end from Wollaston; Tiny Myers, 250-pound tackle from Medford; John Ross, tackle from Brookline, whose father, Art Ross, is manager of the Boston Bruins, and John Stabile, center and captain from Medford.

Local Football Games Saturday

Northeastern vs. St. Anselm's at Huntington Field, Brookline, 2:30 p. m.

Boston College vs. Lebanon Valley at Alumni Field, Newton, at 3 p. m.

Dedham Poloists To Play Danvers

Dedham will enter the second lap of its fall polo campaign tomorrow with a six-chukker game on the home field against Danvers, considered one of the strongest of New England polo quartets.

Although the Dedham Polo and Country Club has mustered one of its strongest lineups of the season, the Danvers team will enter the melee on the upper end of one of the best records of any New England polo club, having defeated Dedham twice before this season.

Arthur Mason, Jr., star of this year's New England cup team, Pittsfield, will lead the Danvers lineup, followed closely by Joe Poor, who tallied both of Hamilton's goals last week end in the game against Dedham. The other Danvers riders will be selected from Cyrus Newbegin, Albert Burrage, last year Harvard varsity star, Richard Preston, and Albert Neath.

The "flying wedge" of the Dedham team will be R. Bennet Forbes and Jack Lewis, Harvard stars of this year's intercollegiate champion. Each scored last week when Dedham edged a powerful Hamilton team. Bob Almy and Dudley Milliken, club veterans, will fill out the quartet.

Bobby Riggs And Alice Marble Win

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (AP)—Favorites, topped by national champions Bobby Riggs and Alice Marble, came through on schedule with one exception in the Pacific Southwest tennis championships yesterday.

Riggs trounced Felicisimo Ampon of the Philippines 6—3, 0—6, 6—1, while Miss Marble entered the quarterfinals by defeating Marianne Alden, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0.

Lone reversal came to Welby Van Horn, runner-up to Riggs for the national title. Julius Heldman, Los Angeles, former college star, defeated him, 8—6, 6—2.

Other third round singles results included:

John Bromwich, Australia, defeated Jack Kramer, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3; Adrian Quist, Australia, defeated Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 5—7, 6—3; Franjo Puncec, Yugoslavia, defeated Robert Peacock, Berkeley, Calif., 6—3, 6—4; Harry Hopman, Australia, defeated Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3; Frankie Parker, Pasadena, defeated Dave Freeman, Pasadena, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4; Ted Schroeder, Los Angeles, defeated John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 6—3, 3—6, 8—6, and Mary Hardwick, England, defeated Mrs. Van Ryn, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at New York, played doubleheader yesterday.
Boston at Washington, played doubleheader yesterday.

National League

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Little World Series

Louisville (AA) at Rochester (Int.).

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 28

At Storm Lake, Iowa—Western Union 13, Buena Vista 0.
At Jackson, Tenn.—Austin Peay 6; Union University 32.
Bethel, Kan., College 26; Hebron Junior, Neb., College 7.
At Sterling, Kan.—York (Neb.) College 6; Sterling 6 (tie).

Sporting Around the Hub

Bishop Wins Final M. G. A. Event

Long Ted Bishop of Woodland, who handles his woods as though they were willow wands, toured Commonwealth's course yesterday in 65, equaling the record held by the professional, Russ Hale, and club members Ray Deston and Fred Cooney.

Bishop, one of the best amateurs in New England, climaxed a most successful tournament season by winning low gross in the two-day affair, last sponsored by the M. G. A. this year. His card showed nine threes, with only one hole over par. His second shot on the 12th hole dropped into a sand trap.

Fritz Warren of Brae Burn pulled into second place with a 69, with Bill Sampson of Arlmont third with 72. Low net was won by Warren, whose 69 was reduced to a 62.

♦ ♦ ♦

Woodland honored its championship four-ball team yesterday by presenting them plaques and mementoes at a dinner in the Auburndale clubhouse. The Greater Boston Four-Ball League Trophy was presented to Capt. Joe Fay by Clark Hodder, President of the league.

Henry Picard, the P. G. A. champion, and Byron Nelson, the national open titleholder, are having quite a battle this year for the Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy. According to figures compiled by Freddy Corcoran, tournament manager for the association, Picard is leading Nelson by just five points, 459 to 454. "It's an even fight," Corcoran declared, as he pointed out that the number of fall tournaments was too many to give either the nod at present. Picard also leads in money wins: $10,202 to Nelson's $8,386. In between the two come Ralph Guldahl with $9,377, and Dic Metz with $8,600. Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester ranks sixth with $5,554.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tuss McLaughry, coach of the Brown football team, is scheduled to speak at the Brown Club of Boston's luncheon next Wednesday, Oct. 4, at the Chamber of Commerce. Tuss will discuss the outlook for his team this year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Northeastern's promising freshman team opens its regular schedule tomorrow afternoon at Danvers against St. John's Prep. "Foxy" Flumere, assistant freshman coach and former Husky gridiron star, will have charge of the team while Coach Harold Kopp is scouting for the varsity.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mary Pratt, ace pitcher for the Boston Olympets, will be on the mound as the local girls meet the Stamford Nutmegs in a softball game at the Garden. In the preliminary game, which gets under way at 7:30 p. m., the Boston Gardenias will meet the Rehoboth Milkmaids.

♦ ♦ ♦

College gridiron notes: Coach Dick Harlow had his "most satisfactory scrimmage of the season" at Cambridge yesterday when the varsity forces scored three touchdowns against Team B. Harlow liked the work of the ends and linemen . . . Coach Ducky Pond at Yale has a new backfield hope—Sophomore Ted Harrison—who has been promoted to the varsity. Harrison, star pitcher for last year's freshman baseball team, had his first chance to show his stuff when Hovey Seymour missed practice because of classes . . . Pat Hanley and his assistants, Al Kawal and Walt Holmer, plan to attend the Holy Cross-Manhattan game tomorrow afternoon, as the Jaspers meet Boston University here later in the season . . . In yesterday's scrimmage, the regulars trampled the freshmen, 38 to 6 . . . Two positions are still wide open at Tufts. Coach Lew Manly cannot seem to decide between George Bournazos and Alfred Della Paolera at center, and Bruce Russell and Ed Nalband at guard.

G. C.

Hockey Sale

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 29 (AP)—Eddie Shore, new owner and coach of the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, announced the sale of three players, Jack Toupin, a center; Del Lafrance, a left winger, and Bert McInenly, a defenseman, to the Syracuse Stars.

Shore also transferred Teddy Saunder's contract to the St. Paul Club in the American Association. The Indians will open the season against Providence here on Nov. 4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P C
Di Maggio, Yankees	118	455	106	174	.382
Foxx, Red Sox	125	467	131	167	.358
Mize Cardinals	147	553	103	195	.352
Johnson, Athletics	149	540	118	184	.341
Medwick, Cardinals	148	592	97	200	.338
McCormick, Reds	153	622	98	206	.331

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	35	Mize, Cardinals	27
Greenberg, Tigers	33	Ott, Giants	27
Williams, Red Sox	30	Camilli, Dodgers	26
Di Maggio, Yanks	30		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	141	McCormick, Reds	127
Di Maggio, Yanks	126	Medwick, Cards	114
Greenberg, Tigers	113	Mize Cardinals	106

Fifteen years ago Penn's eleven went through an undefeated season, although tied by Penn State, rolling up 203 points to 17 made by an opposition composed of Ursinus, Drexel, Franklin & Marshall, Swarthmore, Columbia, Virginia, Lafayette, Georgetown and Cornell.

N. E. Soccer Loop Goes Into Action

The Brown and Wesleyan soccer teams will lift the lid off the New England Intercollegiate League Saturday when the two elevens clash at Providence.

The Brunonians have been drilling all week, and although graduations have occasioned drafting inexperienced operatives at several positions, in practice sessions the Brown booters have shown strong indications of developing into a smooth-working unit.

The Brown attack will probably revolve about Art Bijur, All-New England halfback in 1938, whom Coach Sam Fletcher considers among the best backs he ever coached in his 14 years as collegiate soccer mentor.

Wesleyan will also be fielding a team untried in many departments, but led by Captain Coote, stellar goalie, the eleven shapes up like a team ready to make up for any lack of experience with unusual spirit and willingness.

Dixie Series Even

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29 (AP)—The irrepressible Nashville Vols came from behind last night in an erratic ball game to beat Fort Worth, 10-8, and even the Dixie Series at two games each. The Vols broke a 6-all tie in the eighth with a 4-run uprising.

Toorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Chicago at St. Louis, Cleveland at Detroit, Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at New York (2).

National League

New York at Boston, Philadelphia at Brooklyn (2), Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Chicago.

Football Fans Booked Friday And Saturday

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—Cagey football schedule makers are making it pretty difficult to balance the family budget nowadays, a can't-be-missed Friday schedule making two games each week almost mandatory.

Although Saturday is the nation's accepted football day, the growth of thrilling tussles Friday nights (so dad won't have to close the store to say he was to a "big game") is a phenomenon not to be overlooked.

Today's—or tonight's—games prove the point. There isn't a section of the country that doesn't boast at least two crackerjack games—and there are enough others with promise to make the day exciting coast to coast.

Intersectional Tussle

The far West, for example, turns from red hot weather to red hot gridiron hostilities with two likely-looking games—the Texas Christian-U. C. L. A. struggle in Los Angeles and the Hardin Simmons-San Francisco U. battle in the Bay area.

Although it might seem Texas Christian suffered irreparable losses in saying good-by to the O'Briens, the Aldrichs and the Hales, that isn't exactly true. In fact, they are favored over the Bruins, who have three Negro boys in Washington, Strode and Robinson who may be good enough to tame the Toads. At least, it's a game the West will not want to miss.

And that's true of the San Francisco-Hardin Simmons tilt, too. Those cowboys are expected to take home a souvenir of the Fair that will look suspiciously like the S. F. U. scalp.

After Touchdowns

Swinging eastward, there's an Iowa State-Denver tilt at Denver that ought to bring welcome relief to the callous Coloradans. The Pioneers have shaken off that defense complex and are in the market for touchdowns.

Then there's a Kansas U-Drake engagement at Des Moines that may be something short of titanic, but will be interesting to Jayhawk admirers, who still have hopes. Two small toughies—Ohio U. and Butler—will tangle at Indianapolis. In another midwest tussle, the well-traveled St. Mary's (Texas) eleven and Xavier will attempt to prove to Cincinnati fans that baseball is not the only game in which they should take an interest.

Two in the South

The South makes a bid for the day's headlines with a pair of games. The heavily-favored Tennessee club, with George Cafego believed ready to play at least part of the game, will battle an aroused North Carolina State team—and hot weather. The drum beaters have everyone ready to believe Tennessee is better than last year, and they were unbeaten then, you recall.

The Auburn-Birmingham Southern game gives the South another contest that should make it true what they say about Dixie football.

In the East, with at least 10 potentially interesting games on tap, it seems the prize goes to Philadelphia for the Temple-Georgetown game. Those peppery Georgetown juniors are liable to be more than the Temple team can take.

South Carolina, ready and willing to erase that 19-7 licking by Wake Forest last week, takes on Catholic U., and that ought to even up its season's record.

Sir Malcolm Campbell sees his motorboat record achievement as proving the adaptability of the three sled-hull design to high speed boats.

Williams Individual Star Of Boston's 1939 Season

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, the most noteworthy baseball development in this part of the country during 1939 was the colorful arrival of long and lanky Ted Williams, the boyish Californian who promises to take care of right field for the Red Sox until a better man comes along. Judging by the youngster's highly spectacular breaking-in campaign at Fenway Park, the day when he will be relieved of his favorite berth is as distant as the night double-header.

There have been other interesting angles to the Boston year. Among them were the remarkable pitching comeback of Lefty Grove, the steady utility work of Lou Finney, the continuation of Manager Joe Cronin's great career at shortstop, the coming through of Jim Tabor at third base and the extended slugging feats of Jimmy Foxx. The Beehive introduced several young players who may be big men in the National League next season. The most prominent are Sibby Sisti, Phil Masi, and George Barnicle.

Award for Williams

However, the towering frame of Williams stands above all others. When the local Baseball Writers' Association of America chapter holds its annual dinner early next year, Ted will deserve recognition as the Hub's most valuable figure. Jim Turner and Foxx have received the awards before him. The Californian will be the first freshman to be so honored.

With an inflated .327 batting average this morning, 141 runs driven in, 30 homers, and 183 base hits, Williams was much more than the vital offensive spark of the Red Sox. Although he will not get it, he is given prominent consideration in the American League's yearly valuable player poll. Erasing all thought of competition, Teddy is the No. 1 yearling of 1939.

Much to Learn

When the boy grows into a man, there is no telling how far he will smash through the pages of big league record books. Slender of build, his power will increase as his frame fills out. He will become smarter in the batter's box. He will be a better judge of curve balls and a harder hitter to fool. As he masters the trick of punching balls to all fields, of hitting behind runners and of dropping bunts, Ted will be a threat to the batting crown now worn by Yankee Joe Cronin.

Though the Bees play three games here with the Giants over the week end, Boston fans—like those in all other sections of the country—are primarily interested in the series between the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds which begins at New York next Wednesday afternoon. Anything that happens during the next two days will be an anti-climax to an otherwise closed regular campaign. The single game tomorrow and the double bill on Sunday involving the Bees and Giants means nothing. The Bees are cemented in seventh place and the Giants in fifth. The Brooklyn Dodgers, who were scheduled to play a pair at the Hive this afternoon, are still eyeing third position.

New Faces Needed

When the Bees appear at the Allston park next spring, Casey Stengel will probably have a generous assortment of newcomers. As the club faded out of the first division picture through the failure of several veteran performers, there is reason to believe that the Stengel-Bob Quinn team will be active in the winter market. Big league outfielders and pitchers are needed badly. Where a short while back the Stengel mound staff was the envy of the league, it now is one of the weakest.

When Lefty Grove registered his fifteenth victory in the first half of yesterday's double-header at Washington, the Red Sox made second place in the American League standing a mathematical certainty for the second straight season. Fighting off challenges by the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians, Joe Cronin's team was 4½ games in front of its nearest rival with only four contests remaining unplayed. The battle between the Chicagos and Clevelands for third money is still waging, howevr. Come on, White Sox!

Bates Harriers Ready for Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 29—With the first meet just a little over a week away, Coach C. Ray Thompson is whipping his Bates harriers into shape. Some of the men had a week's pre-season training at Camp Wonalancet, Eaton Center, N. H., where the football team worked out for two weeks, and others have taken it upon themselves to keep in condition this summer, so that as the squad lines up now the men are all in better condition than usual.

The schedule, which lists five meets besides the State Meet, opens Saturday, Oct. 6, with the University of New Hampshire at Durham. From then on through to the 13th of November, the squad will see a meet once a week, including engagements with the following: Colby, Northeastern, Bowdoin, the State Meet, and the New Englands.

Less than an hour after winning the Davis Cup, John Bromwich and Adrian Quist received sailing orders from the Australian war office.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day's sales	1,573,930
1939 volume to date	200,620,536
1938 volume to date	197,345,123

Market Recovers Some Following A General Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The stock market observed the first anniversary of the Munich agreement today by slipping off fractions to around three points, then recovering some of its losses in desultory trading.

Fairly large blocks appeared at the opening, representing an accumulation of early sell orders. Later the pace slackened. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

Brokers said the announcement Germany and Russia considered the time for hostilities with Britain and France to cease had arrived, had not taken them entirely unawares, as they had thought some such agreement might come out of the latest visit of German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop to Moscow.

However, the move for concord, which some asserted might be initiated by Rome or the Vatican, created new problems for the investor and speculator.

A quick end to the present conflict, it was said, might bring another bad drop in world commodity prices and act to slow the recovery swing at home.

Stocks lower included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, American Smelting, Westinghouse Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Westinghouse Air Brake, Texas Corp., Fajardo Sugar, and South Porto Rico Sugar.

Exceptions, and higher, were International Nickel, Homestake, and Chrysler.

In the curb, American Cyanamid "B" and Midland Steel slipped.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government loans stood head and shoulders above an uneven bond market today.

Gains in the Treasury group ranged to more than a full point near the start of the final hour although turnover appeared to have slackened from recent fast dealings.

Bond dealers said main support for the governments was coming from large institutional buyers, still hard pressed to find an investment outlet for millions of idle dollars.

It was noted in this connection the Treasury division was able to stand on its own feet as Federal Reserve System figures published yesterday revealed the Government was lending only negligible support to the market.

Rail shares, prime favorites a few days ago, continued to weaken, some more than a point. These included such issues as Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Erie 5s of '75 and St. Paul 5s.

Industrials and utilities shifted nervously both ways in comparatively thin dealings.

Buoyant in the foreign section were loans of Canada, Queensland, New South Wales, Sydney and Australia. Brisbane 5s, however, broke 14⅞ points on sale of a single bond.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Fyr-Fyter Co A	50c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Mich Pub S 7%pf	$1.75	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 14

Initial

Axe-Houghton Fund A			
Do Fund B	10c	Sep. 25	Sep. 19
Central Eureka Min	15c	Sep. 25	Sep. 19
	6c	Oct. 14	Sep. 30

Extra

Ohio Wax Pap Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20

Irregular

Chemical Fund Inc	7c	Oct. 14	Sep. 30
Kerr Lake M Ltd	10c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5

Reduced

Pitts Thrift Corp	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 10

Resumed

Interchemical Corp	40c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20

Stock

Institutional Sec Ltd Ins Grps shs	2½%	Nov. 1	Sep. 30
Dun (R G)-Bradstreet Corp	50c	Sep. 10	Aug. 31

Regular

Abraham & Straus	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Amerada Corp	50c	Q Oct. 31	Oct. 14
Atlas Acceptance Corp 5% pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Bloomingdale B	183¾c	Oct. 25	Oct. 24
Boston Edison Co	$2	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Chester Pure Silk Hosiery Co	10c	Oct. 2	Sep. 26
Do 6% cum pf	15c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 26
Cin Post Ter & Realty 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Colonial Tr (Pitts)	$1.50	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 28
Consol Oil	20c	Q Nov. 15	Oct. 14
Cream'y Pack Mfg	30c	Q Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Dickey (W S) Clay Co (Del) non-cum pf	*	Oct 20	Oct. 10
Dravo Corp 6% pf	75c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Dun (R G)-Bradstreet Corp	50c	Q Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Fed Dept Sts pf	25c	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
First Nat Bk (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	$1.06¼	Q Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Fyr-Fyter "A"	$2	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Hanley (Jas) Co 7% pf	50c	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Harris (A) & Co 7% pf	$87½c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Hercules Powder pf	$1.75	Q Nov 1	Oct. 25
Holly Sugar pf	$1.50	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Interchemical Corp pf	$1.75	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co, Ltd	$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Lazarus F & R) Co	4c	S Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Link Belt pf	15c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Nansimo-Duncan Utilities, Ltd	$1.62½	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15
New England Fire Insurance Co	20c	S Oct. 2	Sep. 15
New York Tel Co	12c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Ohio Tel Serv Co	$2	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 30
Ohio Wax Pap Co	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Old Dom Fire Ins Co (Roanoke Va)	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Penn (Wm) Tr Co (Pitts, Pa)	25c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Peoples Telephone Co Butler, Pa)	50c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 29
Plume & Atwood Mfg	$2	Q Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Pneumatic Scale, Ltd, 7% pf	56c	Oct. 2	Sep. 25
Royal Typewriter	17½c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 20
Do pf	75c	Q Oct. 16	Oct. 5
St Louis Bridge Co 6%-1 pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Do 3%-2 pf	$3	S Jan. 12	Dec. 15
St Paul Union Stockyards Co	$1.50	S Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Second National Bank (New Haven)	37½c	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Smith Mfg Co	25c	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 25
	$1	Q Oct. 2	Sep. 25

*20c cash and 80c in 6% cum. Class "A" stock.

Gets C. & O. Note Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced Halsey Stuart & Co., Inc., of Chicago, submitted the best bid for a C. & O. $4,200,000 issue of equipment trust certificates in connection with purchase of 2,500 new freight cars. The bid was 100.16, the railway announced. The cars will cost $5,880,500.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅛
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	47¾	47	47¾	— 1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Adams Ex(.10g)	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 26
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅝
1¾	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	106	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	6	15	14½	15	— ½
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	51	18⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	5	15	14⅛	15	—1
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	20¾	20	20¼	—1⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	183	183	183	—2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
15½	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	11	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Sep 28
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	9	44	43½	43⅝	—1⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	19¼	18	18	Sep 28
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69	69	69	Sep 28
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	14¼	14	14	— ¾
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	11	52½	51¾	52½	— ⅛
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	112⅜	112	112	— ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	157½	156⅞	156⅞	Sep 27
39¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	30	35⅞	34¾	35¾	— ¾
61½	30¾	Am Car pf	9	56	55½	56	—2½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	8	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Sep 28
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	114½	114	114	—1⅜
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ¼
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	14½	14	14	— ⅞
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	18	18	18	
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	22½	22½	22½	—1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	11	24½	23½	23½	—1½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	16	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	40½	39⅛	40½	Sep 28
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	14	47⅞	47	47	—1
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Sep 28
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	20½	20½	20½	Sep 28
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	55	26¾	25	25⅞	—1⅞
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	11	74	73	74	—2½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	15	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5½	2½	Am M&Metal	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
40⅜	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	4	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	2	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	4	40½	40¼	40½	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	51	10¼	10	10⅜	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	28	20⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¾k)	2	79¼	78½	79¼	— ¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (⅛e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	21	55⅛	54	55	— ¾
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	137¾	137¾	— ¾
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	7	63	62½	63	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	44	38	37¼	38	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Sep 28
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	6	26½	26⅜	26½	— ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	93	93	93	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	11	161	160½	160¾	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	3	76	75½	75½	—1
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	134¾	134¾	134¾	Sep 28
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	10	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	53	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	87¼	85¼	85¼	Sep 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	62	13⅛	12½	12¾	— ¾
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	35	55¾	54	55	—2½
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	31	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	43	43	43	Sep 28
40	20¾	Anaconda (3g)	96	33¼	32⅜	32⅞	— ½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	45	45	45	Sep 26
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	*9	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	16	16	16	Sep 28
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 28
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	3	32	32	32	— ½
105	97	Armour Del pf (7)	4	102	100	100	Sep 27
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	43	6½	6⅜	6½	— ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	6	53	52	52	Sep 27
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	7	37	36¼	36¼	—1¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	4	10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
10⅜	5⅛	ArtloomCorp	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	65	65	65	Sep 28
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	39	31⅞	31	31½	—1
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	9	62	62	62	—2
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	26	25½	24¾	25¼	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19	19	19	Sep 28
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	26	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	—1⅜
110½	104¾	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Sep 28
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	Sep 28
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64	64	64	—1½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 28
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep 28
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	Sep 28
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	69	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	108	19¼	18¾	19	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	50	7⅞	7⅜	7¾	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	32	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¾
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	25	24¼	24¼	Sep 28
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	15	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	16½	16	16½	— ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 28
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	5	26⅛	25	26⅛	+ ⅛
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	+1¼
12⅛	10⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	28	29	28¼	28¾	— ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	4	19¼	19	19¼	Sep 28
50⅝	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½g)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Sep 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	122	88¾	86¾	87¾	—1⅜
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (2)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	116	116	116	—1½
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	5	27	25	27	+ ¼
24¼	14	Black & Deck (1)	3	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
34⅜	16¾	Boeing Airplane	18	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	— ⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	25	25	25	— ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	18	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	30	27¼	26¼	26¾	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	10	4⅜	4	4¼	— ⅛
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 28
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	10	14	13⅜	14	— ½
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	50	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	46	45¾	46	Sep 28
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	20	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 28
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	25	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	10	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅝
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	30	7	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¾
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	6	13	12¾	13	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	18	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	16	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	6	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	25	24½	25	— ½
53	46½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¼	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	43	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	*9	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	18	15⅜	14¾	15¼	— ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	86	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39	39	39	—1
8	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	2	29	29	29	
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅓g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	1	85	83	83	—4
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	10	60⅛	59⅜	60	—1½
107⅛	100½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	17	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	27	26½	27	— ½
5⅛	2⅜	Cent Foundry	6	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	4	10½	9½	10	—1¼
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
5½	3½	Century R M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅞
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	10	7⅞	7	7⅛	— ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 26
30	17	Champ Pap & F	4	28	27½	27½	+ ¼
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	58	43⅝	42¾	43⅜	— ⅝
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	Sep 28
29½	17¼	Ches Corp (1.20g)	41	22½	29	29	Sep 27
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¼	3	3	— ¾
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	17	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅜	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13½	9½	Chi MatlOr(¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	27	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ¼
30¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	14	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	8	37	37	37	Sep 28
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Sep 27
⅞	⅝	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7%pf	3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 28
9¾	7⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8¾	8¾	Sep 21
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13½	5	Childs Co	3	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
92½	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	100	69⅜	67⅞	69½	+ ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	Sep 28
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 27
28¾	15	Clark Eq (⅝g)	8	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
33	20¼	Clev Graph B(1)	3	32	32	32	Sep 28
60⅛	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	15	45¼	44¾	45	—1
35½	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	12	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	4	110	110⅜	111	Sep 28
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅓)	8	13	12⅞	13⅛	
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Sep 28
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	13	32⅛	32	32⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	12	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	5	18⅞	18	18¼	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col Gas & El	64	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	6⅝	Col G&EptA (6)	3	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
30½	16	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	6	7½	7	7	— ⅜
94	73	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Sep 28
57	38¾	Col Carb (4)	3	89	89	89	Sep 28
109⅝	99	Coml Credit(4)	6	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
60	42	Coml Cr pf (4½)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
110½	103¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	50½	49⅞	50	— ⅝
16	8⅜	Com Tev pf(4¾)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	Sep 25
2⅛	1¼	Coml Solvents	39	13½	13½	13¼	— ⅜
72½	45¾	Com'th & South	34	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
31⅜	25⅜	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	64⅝	63¾	64⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	5	Com Ed (1.20g)	34

Commerce and Finance

Excessive War Boom Should Be Restrained, Bankers Declare

Business and Industry

Business Indices Still Rising; Unemployment Figures Fall

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the business acceleration is reaching the point where some people don't know whether to hope for more or to begin worrying, it is time to take a look at the side effects on such things as wage levels, re-employment, etc.

If anyone still doubts that this is a business boom, here is today's mine run of bullish items. Dow-Jones' index of the ratio of automobile dealers' inventories to sales is the lowest since December, 1936 (meaning the biggest fourth-quarter automobile output in at least four years).

United States cotton textile consumption in the fourth quarter is expected to make an all-time record (probably 2,000,000 bales). This means the textile industry will be working virtually at capacity, except in the wool, silk, and rayon branches, which will be limited solely by shortages of supply.

Rayon deliveries to yarn mills will be 15 per cent ahead of the third quarter, but that's all there is to deliver. Current copper production is sold ahead for three months, zinc for six months, and lead for one month. That's all they can be sold ahead because those are the habits of the trade; but a markup of copper from 12 to 12½ cents is being rumored, and zinc producers this week got tired of holding their price down to 6¼ cents and let it up to 6½ cents. Yet consumption of none of these metals is expected to lag behind these sales; only in the steel industry are consumers frankly buying for stock.

Record Carloadings Increase

Railroad statisticians report that the recent acceleration in carloadings is the sharpest on record. Soft coal producers have not only raised prices to the proposed Guffey Act minimum, but in many cases are already sold ahead through 1939.

Scrap steel is up another 50 cents to $23.00 and the trade is talking about an embargo to keep our scrap steel at home as its rising price is painful to steel producers and has already forced one small producer, Lukens, to raise steel prices. Fourth quarter rubber consumption is now confidently expected to make an all-time record. So probably will fourth-quarter crude oil output.

Business managements are going to be conservative about building extra plant to take care of the new orders, but they are moving fast to put old plant in order. Just as the railroads already moved fast to put idle rolling stock into repairs as well as ordering new, so industry is rapidly trimming ship. For instance, United Engineering and Foundry, which makes a large proportion of the gargantuan installations of modern steel mills, reports a tremendous increase in orders. And the machine-tool people are already overwhelmed, for an industrial management that can't see its way to build a new plant still can see the economy now in putting in new tools that will pay for themselves in a year or two or three.

How much re-employment this is going to provide no one knows. An estimated 250,000 were taken back in August and 300,000 in September, but perhaps these figures overlap. No one really knows even how many unemployed there are. The fashionable figures run around 10,000,000.

The Unemployment Figures

Roughly—very roughly—during the 1937-1938 depression unemployment increased about 100,000 for every one-point drop in the Federal Reserve Board index. So if it rises from the August figure of 102 to a December figure of 130, there ought to be an increase of about 3,000,000 jobs. That would leave, perhaps, 7,000,000 still unemployed—for whatever the figure is worth.

People who put out unemployment figures usually have a purpose—either to show how the Administration has failed, or how business has failed, or that more relief is needed, or that the United States has reached maturity, or something. The above figures, incidentally, do not take into account the 50,000 a month or 600,000 a year of children in their late teens just coming on the labor market.

Nor do they take account of the possible brakes on re-employment provided by recent legislation. In states with merit clauses in their unemployment insurance laws employers are slow to hire as well as fire for fear of lowering their record for stability of employment. This, however, presumably slowed the releases on the way down too and is therefore included in the above figures. An employee is also a Social Security liability and a liability under the Wagner Act and under the Fair Wage and Hour Act.

There is much conjecture here whether rapidly rising business will be marked by a rapid increase in strikes. This is the usual way, as it is the natural bargaining moment for labor, and there was a great increase in strikes from 1914 to 1918.

Labor Trouble in Offing

Probably there will be an increase. Trouble is brewing in the automobile industry, in the shipping industry, and in the utility industry in Michigan. But there are important differences between the period before the last war and now. When we entered that war, wages were very low and hours were very long, and what was more important, the public was inclined to agree. Today hourly wages are three or four times as high, the working week has been cut a third or so, the purchasing power of wages has jumped almost 50 per cent in the last 10 years, and the public is inclined to think that labor is not so badly off.

Moreover, labor has just gone through a depression with its wages and working conditions practically unscathed, and in the public mind most strikes nowadays are jurisdictional struggles between two national labor organizations battling for power, with the Government encouraging the struggle and the public as well as the employer in the position of the man who was killed in a fight between two bears.

Lastly, it does not appear likely that any such rise in the retail cost of living is in sight as occurred from 1914 to 1918. Obviously, clothing, shoes, and certain items are due to rise shortly, but not food and not rent, and not many other items.

Wage Rises Go Into Effect

Incidentally, the next step in the Wage and Hour Act goes in effect on October 24. Minimum wages rise from 25 cents to 30 and the maximum work-week drops from 44 to 42 hours. The current business boom, on the one hand, will make the step much easier to take in the low-pay and longer-week industries as well as in the textile and hosiery industries where special minima of 32½ and 40 cents per hour will also shortly go into effect.

On the other hand, these mandatory increases will take the edge off some of the potential unrest which at other times might have burgeoned into a Lawrence strike led by a Big Bill Haywood. The unrest will come in the slightly-better-than-unskilled ranks where the customary margin over unskilled wages will automatically be narrowed unless corresponding increases are granted. Somehow, New England managed to win a victory in Washington this summer, for a change, in the refusal of the Administration to grant the Southa differential in the minimum textile wage of 32½ cents.

A severe shortage of skilled mechanics seems impending. Training has slowed in recent years, and it takes a long time; and during these years shipbuilding and airplane construction have further drawn on the shrunken supply. This may be a harbinger of further revival in the fortunes of the American Federation of Labor, still predominantly a craft union.

England Reported Buying Up Sugar

NEW YORK (AP)—Lowry & Co., sugar brokers, reported the firm had been advised in cables from London the British Government has contracted for additional purchase of 600,000 tons of sugar, making a total of 1,200,000 in wartime buying of food supplies.

The additional lot was described as all the sugar available from British Colonial sources, such as the West Indies, Australia, South Africa and British Guiana, to the end of next August. They are protected in the British market by preferential tariffs.

The price was said to be equivalent to about 1.36 cents a pound, including cost, insurance, and freight.

The commission house also reported Baltic countries, cut off from previous sources of supply in Central Europe and Poland, had diverted purchases of refined sugar to the United States. Exports of refined, it was said, probably will show considerable gains in wartime shifts of trade.

Yield on Treasury Issue .082 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's weekly sale of $100,000,000 worth of 91-day bills brought an average price of $99.979 per $100 unit, equivalent to an interest rate of .082 per cent.

Last week's interest rate was equivalent to .125.

Sales Finance Association Elects New 1940 Officers

CHICAGO (AP)—The election of officers of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies for the coming year was announced here at the association's headquarters New officers include:

President—Clarence L. Landen, of Omaha, Neb., who succeeds A. D. Weller of Rochester, N. Y.

Vice-President—William W. McCarthy of Boston.

Erie Net Mounts in August

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Erie Railroad trustees listed the road's August net railway operating income as $820,019 against $44,450 in August, 1938.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 202

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1939, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1939.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, September 26, 1939.

For Business or Personal Accounts

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Bankers Stress Fostering of Free Enterprise

Wide World

The American Bankers Association convened this week at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, for their sixty-fifth annual convention. Pictured above are heads of the large organization. Left to right: M. H. Malott, Abilene, Kansas, treasurer; P. H. Houston, Nashville, Tenn., Seecond Vice-President; Philip A. Benson, Brooklyn, N. Y., retiring President, and Robert M. Hanes, Winston-Salem, N. C., present First Vice-President and newly elected President for the coming term.

Bankers Would Restrain War Boom; Against Easier Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—"There is only one certainty about the results of the war for us and that is that they will be detrimental, for wars are vast tragic calamities which impoverish not merely the participants but all other nations as well."

This statement, part of the resolutions adopted by the American Bankers Association in convention here, was followed by one stating that "the policies of American banking should be resolutely directed toward restraining and restricting any excessive war boom in trade, industry, agriculture or the security market."

The convention reaffirmed its stand as opposing any proposal or device looking to the establishment of branch banking privileges across state lines. It also stated itself as opposed to proposed legislation for easy credit and against creation of a system of capital credit banks.

Wants Business Encouraged

The resolution continued:

"Our most pressing credit need rather is for better prospects for business returns so that investors may be encouraged to venture in productive enterprises the redundant amounts of credits already available and now being inadequately employed.

"We urge again upon our members that they continue to explore fully every possibility of making their credit facilities available to all worthy borrowers."

Another resolution calling for withdrawal of pressure groups on state and federal governments for expenditure of "huge sums for non-essential projects" was also adopted.

The resolution said many demands for expenditures were made upon the Federal Government "for local purposes which should be borne, if warranted at all, by the state and political subdivisions to which they pertain."

Speakers on closing day emphasized two big topics of convention, the need for extension of personal credit and for promotion of better public relations. H. B. Harrison, President of the Union National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, said that because banks have not been alert to meet the need, hundreds of millions of dollars have been borrowed through other institutions. The bulk of these loans, he said, are suitable bank paper and should be handled through the banks.

Ernest L. Pearce, Vice-President of the Union National Bank of Marquette, Michigan, declared that an important job of the banks is to assume the role of instructors to educate the public on economics as it pertains to money and banking. They must preach the old-time religion, he said, of working and saving and living within one's income.

Robert M. Hanes, President of the Watchovia Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., new President of the Association, in his inaugural address declared that there is a turning of the tide from the worship of the doctrine of something for nothing. He said, "I see evidence that economic sanity is returning, and as it comes bankers can again be useful servants of business development."

New Officers Elected

The following officers were elected:

Second vice president, H. W. Koeneke, President of the Security Bank, Ponce City, Oklahoma; treasurer, B. Murray Payton, President of the Minnesota National Bank, Duluth.

The next convention will be held in Atlantic City.

Reiterated throughout the Convention of the American Bankers Association in session here for five days September 24-28, was the reference to a return of free enterprise, always heavily applauded. The convention, without programmed intent, coined the expression "the free enterprise system" for what they called the American way. President Philip A. Benson used the expression repeatedly.

That present war conditions should mean not more Government control of national finances, but less, was expressed generally by speakers. Dr. Paul F. Cadman, President American Research Foundation, San Francisco, said, "Control must be in the hands of people who know what can be done rather than in the control of political leaders who know only the wills of their constituency." He continued, "No political agency can be trusted with loaning money. At the present time human liberty is at stake. The safeguard of a free economic and political system is a free financial system."

Asks National Unity

Wood Netherland, Vice-President, Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri, speaking of "the necessity for national unity now confronting us as the result of the war in Europe" said, "It seems to me we have gone a long way on this transition from our original conception of a free government to one which dictates a planned economy, and that it is high time we pull over to the side of the road, shut off the engine for a while, and have a look at our compass. I feel confident that the appalling tragedy in other lands will bring us back to our senses and draw us closed together than we have been for a decade."

On the same subject, H. Donald Campbell, President the Chase National Bank, New York, said, "It seems to me that the functions performed by the American banking system are of such paramount importance to the economic welfare of the country that they have to be continued. Here is the alternative: either a banking system with 14,000 outlets through which commercial credit is administered by the friends and neighbors of the borrowers, or a centralized banking system operated according to rules and regulations prescribed in Washington and interpreted by employees of the central authority."

Those who addressed the Convention, one and all, warned against war booms. Conditions in 1939 are not at all comparable to those of 1914, it was stated. Others predicted "firming of the price structure rather than a war boom."

Policy Commission's Report

The Economic Policy Commission of the A. B. A. in its report to the Convention said:

"Clearly the nature and importance of the effects which the European war may have on our economy will depend on such unforeseeable factors as the duration of the conflict, and on the nature of its consequences to the participants. We have in this country huge volumes of nearly idle bank deposits and vast excess reserves. These monetary resources might easily be used in ways that would produce unduly rapid price advances, and foster undesirable forms of speculative activity.

Your Economic Policy Commission not only calls attention to the probability that we have just passed a new downward turning point in the long-term trends of bond prices, but it takes this opportunity to remind all bankers that the tragic outbreak of another great war marks the beginning of a period in which the granting of new credits and the expansion of existing ones should be conducted with special prudence and thoughtful care."

In closing his address at the formal opening of the Convention, President Benson said, "Whether we enter the War or not we cannot escape its effects. Greater service to the Nation's needs may be the intelligent solution of problems of the period." Mr. Benson then quoted an inscription in the entrance to the new shipbuilding plant at Norfolk, Virginia, "We shall build good ships at a profit if we can, at a loss if we must, but we shall build good ships." He then added, "This describes the service which banks must render."

Norfolk & Western Shows Increase in August Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Norfolk and Western Railway net income for August was $3,220,476, an increase of $890,698 over August last year. For the eight months of the present year the net income was $14,274,432, an increase of $5,852,036 compared with the same period last year.

Earned on common stock in August was $2.24 per share, compared with $1.60 for August in 1938. For the eight months the earned on common was $9.72 per share compared with $5.35 in the same period in 1938.

Murchison Says War Bringing Prosperity To Textile Industry

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison of New York, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, told cotton spinners at a meeting of the carded yarn group that the impact of the European war on the cotton textile industry and the cotton situation had been "severe, sudden, and favorable."

He predicted a prosperous period of "at least six to eight months" for the industry.

"I personally think this outbreak of war in Europe coincided with a strong upswing in the American business cycle," he said. "We have a right to expect greatly increased buying, regardless of the war situation. Furthermore, I feel that this American economic movement will prove of sufficient strength to prevent any important reacting from the recent 'war buying.'"

July Real Estate Foreclosures Off 24 P. C. From '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of July real estate foreclosures on other than farm properties declined 5.9 per cent from June this year and 2.4 per cent from July last year, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, comprising the district of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh, reported an 18.6 per cent decrease from July, 1938, the largest relative drop in number of foreclosures in the 12 Federal Home Loan Bank districts. The Winston-Salem Bank area, including the seven Southeastern States and the District of Columbia, followed with a 17.7 per cent reduction.

Increases were recorded in five districts, the largest, 21.9 per cent, being in the Chicago district of Illinois and Wisconsin. The Portland district, embracing six Pacific Northwest States, was second with 13.9 per cent.

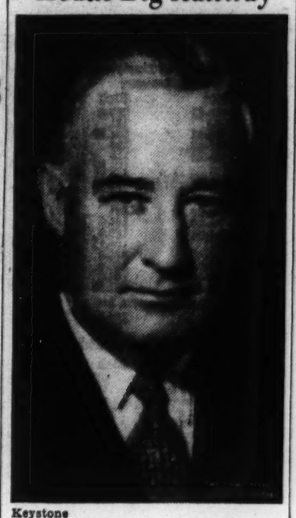
Nearly 10 per cent fewer owners lost their properties through foreclosure actions in the first seven months of this year than in the same period of 1938, there being 65,965 in the former and 73,215 cases in the latter period. A January-July rise, averaging 14 per cent, was shown for three districts—Boston, Chicago and Little Rock.

In metropolitan communities the July rate was 5.6 per cent below that in June, slightly under the usual seasonal drop, and nearly 1 per cent under July, 1938.

Nevada reported no foreclosures in July, as against two in July, 1938. Delaware and West Virginia were next in percentage decreases, with 76.7 and 75.5 per cent, respectively.

About 5 per cent of the foreclosures were on individual homes and 15 per cent on commercial properties and apartment houses. Prepared by the Board's Division of Research and Statistics, the survey is based upon official monthly reports from approximately 1,600 communities.

Heads Big Railway



Keystone

Charles E. Denney

Charles Denney Is Elected President Of Northern Pacific

NEW YORK (AP)—Veteran railroader Charles E. Denney, for the past 10 years chief of the Erie Railroad, has been put at the helm of the big Northern Pacific Railway, a carrier with 6,725 miles of track webbing the Northwest.

Closeted in the Northern Pacific board room high up in the tower of Bankers Trust Company on Wall Street, the Northern Pacific Board elected Mr. Denney President and Director, succeeding the late Charles Donnelly.

Mr. Denney, a stockily built man of 59, has rolled up 40 years of railroad experience. His first railway job was as a signal installer, with the Union Switch & Signal Co. at Rochester, N. Y., after three years of study at Pennsylvania State College.

In 1916 he joined the Nickel Plate, and in four years became Vice-President and General Manager of that road. He resigned in 1927 to become Erie Vice-President, and was made Erie President two years later.

War Boosts Hide Prices to Highest Level in 2 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—War in Europe has helped boost hide prices to the highest levels in two years, trade statistics show.

Traders in the Chicago cash market, where hides and skins from the largest slaughtering establishments in the country are sold, early this week quoted best steer hides at 17 cents a pound, an increase of 62 per cent since the outbreak of hostilities Sept. 1. Other hides and skins have scored similar gains.

Light native packer cows, a standard grade of hide, was quoted Sept. 25 at 16½ cents, up 56 per cent; packer bulls, branded allweights, 11 cents, up 68 per cent, and heavy northern packer calfskins at 27, up 46 per cent.

Although at their best prices in two years, hides still were selling well below 1928 prices, when light native cow hides reached 25½ cents a pound, and far below peaks reached during and immediately after the World War.

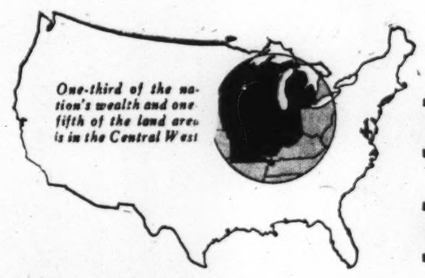
Heavy native steer hides in Chicago averaged nearly 30 cents a pound in 1918, and the following year leaped to an average price of 39½ cents. Light native cows averaged 22¾ cents in 1918 and 36½ in 1919. Calfskins averaged nearly 41 cents in 1918 and the following year soared to 72 cents.

Light native cow hides sold as low as 4⅛ cents a pound in 1932.

Florida Home For Sale

2 Story Home: 8 rooms (4 bedrooms), garage and porte-cochère; substantial construction; modern complete facilities; occupied only by present owner; fruit trees, flower gardens; will be appreciated by home lover.

ADDRESS OWNER FOR PRICE AND DETAILS: 1209 LaMANCHA AVE., CORAL GABLES (MIAMI), FLORIDA



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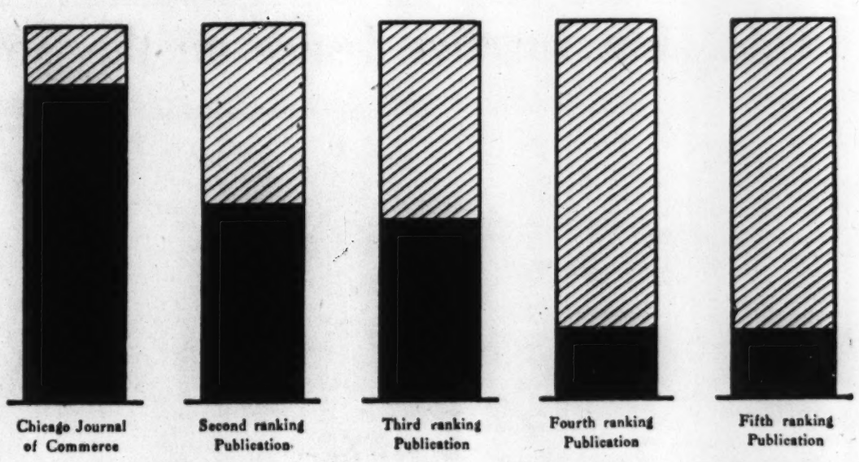
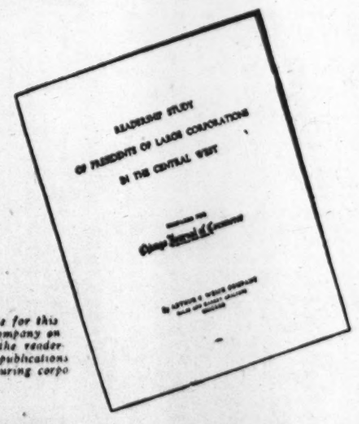
'Advertise in the Chicago Journal of Commerce for more effective coverage in the Central West at lower cost.

Look at this chart. Each bar represents one publication. Over-all heights of bars represents 100% of circulations encountered among manufacturers in the Central West. Black area shows comparative effective readership. The Chicago Journal of Commerce leads by a wide margin.



The reader interest in the business news in five publications (daily, weekly and monthly) among presidents of manufacturing corporations in the Central West was determined in a study made by Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization.

This is one of a series of advertisements graphically illustrating the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West



Executives are invited to write for this report by Arthur C. Weick Company on the relative effectiveness of the readership of five leading business publications among presidents of manufacturing corporations in the Central West.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

"Essential business news is daily business news"

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Production Strategic Metals Seen Inadequate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines said that United States production of strategic minerals was seriously inadequate, from the standpoint of national defense.

The list included tin, manganese, chromium, tungsten and aluminum. Congress has authorized the building up of a reserve of such essentials.

Tin, a highly important war material, afforded a prime example, the report said. In 1938 this country imported 50,724 long tons valued at $44,860,324 compared with a domestic production of but 109 tons. British Malaya supplied $32,000,000 of the imports.

The report followed President Roosevelt's warning to a press conference on Sept. 26 against depletion of strategic minerals. It appeared in the bureau's "Minerals Yearbook, 1939" and, officials said, was "in response to the wide public interest" in the problem.

"Despite the costly experiences of the World War," the report said, "the industrial preparedness program of the United States still contains a weakness by reason of its failure to provide adequate supplies of our deficient minerals for use in time of stress.

"While the situation in some commodities has improved since 1918, it has become more acute in others. The United States is no longer dependent on foreign sources for nitrates, potash, and platinum, for example, and domestic production of a few other commodities has been expanded.

"On the other hand, exhaustion of higher grade ore bodies, as in the case of mercury, and the tremendous increase in the use of such essential metals as tin, manganese, chromium, tungsten and aluminum has increased our dependence on foreign sources of supply for these commodities."

Forward Sterling Discount Widens

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP)—The week's rally in the British pound was checked today with a ½-cent drop in relation to the dollar.

Money dealers associated the relapse with the latest German-Russian negotiations, which were interpreted as a threat to Allied aims.

At the same time the discount on forward sterling widened sharply. The 90-day pound was quoted 4½ cents below the spot price, against 3¾ cents yesterday.

The French franc followed the British money down with .00¼ of a cent loss.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 29

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev Close
	Alles & Fisher	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	83	83	83	82
8.75	Bos & Albany	88	88	88	89
8.00	Bos Edison	151½	150	151½	150½
5.00	Bos Elevated	43½	43	43½	42½
1.60	Bos Her-Tray	17	17	17	16¾
	B&M pr pf	12	11⅞	12	13
	Copper Range	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
	East Gas & Fuel	5	5	5	4¾
	Fast G&F pr pf	38	37	37⅞	40
	F Mass St Ry	5½	5½	5½	85c
1.00	Economy Groc	14¾	14½	14½	17
2.50	First Nat Sts	43⅞	42¾	43⅞	43¾
	Hath Bak B	24c	24c	24c	26c
	Hath Mak pf	29	29	29	29
	Isle Royale	2½	2½	2½	2½
	Maine Cent	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
	Maine Cent pf	22	22	22	21¾
	Mass Util Assoc	2⅜	2	2⅜	2⅜
	Mergenthaler	15½	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
.37½	N E G & E pf	34	33	33	34
3.00a	N E Tel & Tel	113¾	113	113¾	113¾
	North Butte	65c	63c	65c	65c
	Pac Mills	19½	18⅞	19⅛	19⅝
.40	Shawmut Asso	10¾	10½	10¾	10¼
	Sullly Mach	10	10	10	11
9'a	Torrington	30½	30¼	30½	30½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	74	72¼	74	73¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40½	40¼	40¼	41

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '45-43	107.9	107.9	107.9
30	4s 54-44	111	110.25	111
1	3¾s '56-46	108.18	108.18	108.18
2	3½s '49-46	106	106	106
8	4¼s '52-47	115	115	115
15	2s '47	100.23	100.18	100.23
23	3¼s '51-48	103.15	103.15	103.15
12	2½s '48	102.24	102.24	102.24
1	3½s '52-49	107.2	107.2	107.2
47	2½s '53-49	101	100.26	101
62	2½s '52-50	101.4	100.26	101.4
49	2¾s '54-51	102.6	101.28	102.6
5	3s '55-51	104.17	104.17	104.17
73	2½s '60-55	102.8	101.29	102.8
1	2¾s '59-56	101.4	101.4	101.4
10	2¾s '63-58	101.2	101.2	101.2
115	2¾s '65-60	100.31	100.24	100.32

Home Owners Loan

7	3s '52-44	104.8	103.28	104.8
3	1½s '47-45	98	98	98

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
34	Alleghany cv 5s '44	83⅞	82	83½
19	Alleghany cv 5s '49	78	77	77⅞
31	Alleghany 5s '50 at	48½	47½	48½
11	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
6	Am&For P8s 2030	87½	86½	87½
38	AmICChem 5½s'49	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
4	Am Int 5½s'49	101⅝	101½	101⅝
34	Am T&T 5½s'43	109½	109¼	109⅝
90	Am T&T 3¼s'56	101⅜	100⅝	101⅜
76	Am T&T 3¼s'61	101¾	101	101⅝
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	105	105	105
3	Am WW&E 6s'75	106	106	106
21	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106⅜	105⅞	106⅛
25	Ang C Nitra deb 67	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
14	Arm Del 4s '57	93½	95	95
10	Arm Del 4s '55	95¼	95	95
13	AT&SF 4s '95	102¾	102½	102½
3	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92½	92½	92½
11	AT&SF 4½s '48	101⅞	101⅞	101½
4	AT&SF 5% Sh L 4s58	104	104	104
5	A C Line cit 4s '52	69	68	68
2	A C Line 4½s '64	65	65	65
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	42¾	42⅜	42¾
12	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	70	70	70
16	Atl Refin 3s '53	101¼	100¾	101¼
1	Austin ¾ NW 5s '41	77	77	77
40	B&O rfg 6s '95	34	33½	33¾
6	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	34	33½	33½
11	B&O 1st 5s '48	71½	71½	71½
24	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	70¼	70	70
26	B&O rfg 5s '95	30¾	30½	30½
14	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	30¼	30	30⅛
5	B&O 2000D	30½	30½	30½
156	B&O cv 4½s '60	21½	20⅝	21⅛
41	B&O cv 4½s '60ct	20½	19½	20½
38	B&O 1st 4s '48	70½	70	70
5	B&O PLE&WV 4s41	60	60	60
1	B&O SW 5s '50	50¾	50¾	50¾
5	B&O SW 5s '50ct	50	50	50
1	Bell TPa 5s '60C	124	124	124
38	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105½	105	105
25	Beth Stl 3¾s '65	99½	99¼	99¼
133	Beth Stl 3¼s '52	110¼	109½	110¼
6	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	96¼	96	96¼
32	Boston&Me 5s '67	41¾	40½	41¾
4	Boston&Me 4½s'61	27½	26⅝	27½
10	Boston&Me 5s '55	41½	40	41½
49	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	59½	59½	59½
8	Bkly UnEl1st 5s '50	81	80½	80½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	90	90	90
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	100¼	100	100
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	43½	43	43½
24	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	43	42¾	43
1	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96¼	96¼	96¼
24	Can Nat 5s '69 July	98	93⅝	98
28	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	98	94	98
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct reg	96	96	96
22	Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	97	92	96½
54	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94¾	92	94¾
171	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	94⅝	90	94
64	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¾	87½	94¾
25	Can Nor 6½s '46	107	103⅞	107
18	Can Pac 5s '44	100	98	100
3	Can Pac 4½s '60	68	68	68
20	Can Pac 4s perp	57	55½	56
2	Cen of Ga 5s '45	10	10	10
49	Cen Pac 5s '60	57	55½	56⅝
7	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71⅜	71½	71⅜
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	21	21	21
1	Cen R R N J 5s '87	19½	19½	19½
7	Certain-td 5½s '48	72½	72	72
1	ChamP&F (38)4¾s'50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
12	C & O 3½s '96 D	93	92½	93
9	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	93	92½	93
2	C&O rfg 3½s '63	101½	101	101
20	Chi & Alton 3s '49	14	13½	13⅝
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	92¼	92	92¼
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94¾	94¾	94¾
6	CB&Q 4½s '49	100½	100	100
5	CB&Q 3½s II '49	97	96⅞	97
7	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20½	20¼	20½
10	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	20¼	20	20¼
27	Chi Gt West 4s '59	27½	27¼	27½
46	CMSP&P ad 5s'75	3¾	3	3⅛
68	CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	3¼	3	3⅛
10	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	29	28	29
5	CM&SP 4½s'89 E	29	28	29
5	CM&SP 4½s'89 F	29	29	29
2	CM&SP gen 4s'89	28½	28½	28¼
2	Chi&NW 6½s'36	18½	18½	18½
1	Chi&NW rfs 5s 2037	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Chi & NW 4½s'87	16½	16½	16½
46	Chi&NW ad 4½s'49	5¼	5	5¼
5	Chi &NW 4½s 2037	11⅜	11	11
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	11	10⅝	10⅝
12	Chi & NW 4s'87	17½	17½	17½
2	CRI & P 4½s'52 A	9¾	9½	9¾
2	CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4	4	4
23	C R I & P 4s'88	16¼	16	16¼
1	CRI & P rfs 4s'34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Ct Hse & SP rfs 5s'60	69	69	69
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	103	103	103
6	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	94⅜	94¼	94¼
4	Childs Co 5s'43	60½	59¼	59¼
31	Cinn Gas&El 3½s'66	105½	105½	105½
16	CCC&StL 4½s'77	60¼	60	60¼
1	ClevUnTerm 5¼s'72	88¾	88¾	88¾
29	Col & So 4½s'80	41⅜	40½	41⅜
5	Columbia G 5s'52 May	102	101⅜	102
14	Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅜	99	99⅜
26	Comwlth Ed 3½s'48	104	103¾	103¾
25	Comwlth Ed cv 2¾s'58	114	114	114
2	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'48	104½	104¼	104¼
15	Con Edis 3¼s'58	105¼	104½	105
8	Con Edis 3¼s 58	101½	101¾	101½
16	Con Edis 3¼s 56	101	100¾	101
10	Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	102¾	102	102
6	Con Pow 3¼s'68	113¾	113¾	113¾
8	Consol n Coal 5s 60	68½	65	65
7	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	104½	104½	104½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 70	101	101	101
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 67	101½	101½	101¾
18	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	99¾	99¼	99½
5	Container 5s 43	100	100	100
5	Continental Oil 2¾s 48	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Crucible Stl 4¼s 48	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
25	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	35	35	35
4	Dayton P&L 3¼s 60	106	105½	105½
24	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	66¾	66¼	66¼
1	Del P&L 4½s 69	107	107	107

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	D R G 4s 36	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3	D R G West 5s 55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	D & R G West 5s 78	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	45	45	45
6	Det Ed 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
1	Dul Missabe&I 5½s 62	103	103	103
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
14	Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	108	107¾	108
59	Erie rfg 5s 67	17¾	17¼	17¾
57	Erie rfg 5s 75	17¾	17	17½
3	Erie 1st 4s 96	51	51	51
22	Erie gen lien 4s 96	27½	27½	27¾
3	Erie cv 4s 53 B	23	22½	23
15	Fairbanks More 4s 56	104	103½	104
32	Firestone T&R 3½s 48	102⅜	102	102¾
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	9	9
1	Gen Cable 5½s 47	100	100	100
11	Gen MotAAcep3¼s51	104¾	104	104
22	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	75	77½	77½
8	Goodrich 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
1	Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	96½	96½	96½
4	Gt Nor 5s '73	90¾	90¼	90¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84	84	84
35	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	107½	106½	106½
16	Gt Nor 4s '48 H	83½	83½	83¾
4	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	56	56	56
8	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	75	75	75
20	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	43½	43	43⅛
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16⅛	16	16
4	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56	55	55
4	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51¾	51	51¾
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	63	63	63
16	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	57½	57	57
9	IC&CSL&NO 4s'63	53	52½	52½
1	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105½	105½
38	Interb RiTr rfg 5s'66	85½	85½	85½
9	Interb RiTr rfg 5s'66 ct	85¼	85	85
6	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	94½	94	94
12	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18	17⅞	18
10	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68	67¾	69
17	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63½	63	63½
2	Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	73½	73½	73½
18	Int T&T 4½s '52	50	49	49
6	Int T&T 5s '55	55	54	54
10	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	58	58	58
10	KCNS & Alem 4s'36	35	35	35
2	K C South 5s '50	69½	69½	69½
6	K C Term 4s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	79½	79½	79½
6	Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	106	106	106
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	99	98¾	98¾
15	Kresge Found 4s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	47	47	47
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	49	49	49
11	Lac Gas 5½s '53	51½	51½	51½
	Lac Gas 5s '39	82	82	82
11	L S & M S 3½s '97	81	80	81
15	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	32	32	32
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54	60¼	60¼	60¼
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30½	30½	33½
7	Leh Val HTern5s54	53½	53	53
4	Leh Val NY4½s40	55	55	55
1	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	23	23	23
15	Leh Val4½s2003 asd	20½	20	20
4	Leh Val 4s 2003	21	20!	20½
5	Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	101	101	101
4	Loews 3½s '46	92½	92½	92½
10	Lone Star Gas 4½s53	105	105	105
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85½	85½	85½
9	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¾	81⅞	82¾
5	Louis&N 4½s 2003	89½		
5	Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
1	L&N Fad&M 4s '46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
4	Manati Sug 4s'57	39¾	39½	39¾
12	Manhat Ry 4s'90	66⅝	66½	66½
1	Marion St Shov 6s'47	77	77	77
2	McCrory Stra 5s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	Met El 4½s'68	109	108¾	108¾
10	Mich Con Gas 4s'63	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15¼	15¼	15½
1	M & StL 4s'49	2¼	2¼	2¼
8	MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	9½	9	9½
25	MSP&SSM rcts'38	9½	9	9
28	M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	26¼	25¾	26
15	M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	12½	12	12½
6	M-K-Tex st 4s'90	39½	38½	39¾
12	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2½	2½	2¾
1	Mo Pac 5s'55 A	18½	18¼	18¾
13	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	18¼	17¾	17¾
1	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	17¾	17¾	17¾
7	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	18	17¾	18
56	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5½	5¼	5½
11	Mob & Oh 5s'38	29½	29	29
11	Mob & O 4½s'77	27	27	27
3	MonWPaPubSv 4½'60	107¾	107¾	107¾
12	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	94¾	94¼	94¾
1	Mor & Essex 5½s'55	50	50	50
12	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	46	44¾	45½
1	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	50¼	50¼	50¼
13	Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	100¾	100⅜	100¾
1	Nassau El 4½'41	43½	43	43½
2	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	103½	103¼	103½
1	Nat Dist 3½s'49	98½	98½	98½
5	N Eng RR 5s '45	27½	27½	27½
2	N Eng RR 4s '45	27½	27½	27½
4	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	104	104	104
5	NO Tex&M 5s '35A	38	38	38
48	NYC rfg 5s 2013	67½	66½	67½
42	NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	61¾	62½
10	NYC cn 4s '98	66¼	65¾	65¾
6	NYC 3½s '46	81	80¾	80¾
14	NYC cv 3¼s '52	71¾	69½	71¾
1	NYC La Sh 3½s'98	64½	64½	64½
16	NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	63½	62¾	62¾
23	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	63	62	63
55	NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	61¾	61	61½
10	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	81	81	81
1	NY Conn RR 4½s'53	101	101	101
17	NY Edis 3¼s'65	102¼	101¼	102¼
17	NY Edis 3¼s'66	102	101¼	102
1	NY G El H&P 4s'49	111	111	111
9	NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	58¾	58¾	58¾
27	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	18	18
13	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	27	26	26½
1	NYNH&H 4½s'67	18¾	18¾	18¾
9	NYNH&H 4s '47	14½	14½	14½
6	NYNH&H 4s '56	15½	15½	15½
5	NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	14¼	14¼	14¼
15	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	9¾	9	9
1	NY O & W gen 4s '55	5½	5½	5½
3	NY Ry 6s '34 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
30	NY Steam 3¼s'63	97	96¾	97
2	NY Tel 4½s 39			
		100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
11	NY Tel 3¼s 67	102¼	101⅞	102¼
5	NY W&Bost 4½s46	4½	4½	4½
4	Niagara Falls P3½s66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Norfolk & Sou 5s 41	50	50	50
5	Nor Am Co 4s 59	104½	104½	104½
4	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	101½	101½	101½
23	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101⅝	101⅜	101½
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66	66
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	59⅛	58½	58½
7	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59	58	59
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	52½	52½
23	Nor Pac 4s 97	73⅜	72½	73¼
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	46½	46⅛	46½
14	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	101¼	101	101
1	Ogden&Lake Sta 4s 48	21½	21½	21½
3	Ohio Ed 4s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	99¼	99¼	99¼
4	OklahomaG&E 3¾s66	104	104	104
2	Omt Pw N Falls 5s 43	98	98	98
12	OreRR & Nav 4s 46	106⅛	106⅛	106⅞
10	Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112¼	112¼	112¼
6	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	76¾	76	76
12	Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	101	100¾	101
8	Pac G & E 3½s 61	89	89	89
3	Pac Gas & El 6s 41	108	108	108
2	Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Para Bway 3s 55 ct	49	49	49

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Pen Co 3½s 44 D	103½	102½	103½
2	Pen Co 4s 63 E	102½	102½	102½
1	Pen Co 4s 63	100	100	100
1	Penn-Dix 4s 41 A	94	94	94
10	Pen P&L4 3½s 60	103½	103½	103¾
4	Pen P&L4 4½s 74	103¾	103½	103½
4	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	85¾	85¾	85¾
27	Pen RR 3½s 68	91	90¾	91
	2 Pen GL&C 3½s'47	100	100½	100
3	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	60½	58	59
2	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	7¾	7¾	7¾
8	Pere Marq 4s '56	74	74	74
5	Pere Marq 4½s '60	90	90	90
9	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114	113½	114
4	Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104½	104¾
21	Phil Elec 3¼s'67	105½	105	105½
22	Ph ReadC&I cv 6s'49	6¾	6¼	6¾
23	Ph ReadC&I 5s'73	18	17¾	17¾
14	Phillips Pet 3s '48	114¾	113½	113½
1	PCC & SL 5s '70A	102¾	102¾	102¾
15	Pitts Coke & Ir 4½s'52	100¼	99½	100¼
4	Pitts & W Va 4½s 'S6A	83½	83½	83½
2	Pitts&WVa 4½s'56C	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Porti Gen El 3½s'50	105½	105½	105½
18	Porti Gen E 4½s'60	75¾	75¾	75¾
91	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Potomac El P 3½s'66	102	102	102
21	Public Ser NJ 3½s'68	101½	101¼	101½
2	Radio Keith 6s '46	85	85	85
1	Readg 4½s '97	78¾	78¾	78½
1	Readg 4½s '97B	78	78	78
33	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	62	62	62
1	Rem Rand 4½s'56	97	97	97
6	Republic Steel 5½s'54	113	111½	111½
1	Republic Steel 4½s'61	93½	93½	93½
2	Republic Steel 4½s'56	93½	93½	93½
4	Richfield Oil 4s '52	105½	105½	106½
1	RI Ark & La 4½s'34	10¾	10¾	10¾
5	Rutland 1st 4½s'41	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	Rutland Can 4s '49	8½	8½	8½
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	89	89	89
6	StLRM&Pac 5s '55	89	88	89
43	St L S F 4½s '78	11¾	11¼	11¾
17	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	12	11¾	11¾
18	St L S F 4s '50 A	12	12	12
13	St L SW 5s '52	19¼	17½	19¼
3	SA&A Pass 4s '43	63	63	63
70	Seab A L 4s 4s '45	8¾	9¾	9¾
3	Sea A L aj 5s '49	3½	3½	3½
51	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	Sea-AllFis 6s'35A ct	4	3½	3¾
18	Shell Un 3½s '54	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Simmons cv 4s '52	95	95	95
5	Skelly Oil 4s '51	101	101	101
13	Socony Vac Oil 3s '64	100	99½	100
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	101	101	101
19	So Bell T&T 3s '79	97	96¾	96¾
4	So Cal Gas 4s '65	105½	105¾	105¾
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	94½	94½	94½
5	Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	104½	104½	104½
58	Sou Pac 4½s '68	54	53¾	53¾
5	So Pac 4½s '69	53½	52¾	53¾
116	So Pac 4½s '69	54	53	54
6	So Pac rfg 4s '55	66½	66	66
26	Co Pac clt 4s '49	53¾	52	52½
4	So Pac 3¾s 81	63½	62½	63½
	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	84½	84	84½
14	South Ry 6½s '56	80	79¾	80
14	South Ry gen 6s '56	77	76	76½
10	South Ry cn 5s '94	89	88½	89
29	South Ry gen 4s '56	60¾	59½	60¾
1	Spokane Int 5s '55	104	104

German Press Calm on U. S. Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Official observers here have been struck by the marked moderation of the German press—thus far—toward the American neutrality debate. No press campaign has been unleashed against the United States; some startling admissions have been made, including one that "in form and theory" repeal of the arms embargo did not mean taking sides.

Probable motive of this moderation, according to analysts in Washington, is that Germany did not want to make the egregious mistake of appearing to interfere in American domestic affairs. An unrestrained press campaign in behalf of the arms embargo would certainly have done the cause of repeal no harm. German experts have not forgotten their boomerang efforts to influence American public opinion during the World War, it would appear, and are walking a much safer path today.

That Unidentified Cable

There are, of course, some apparent exceptions. One of them was the alleged telegram, given out at the White House, in which a German sender (unidentified) seemed to be asking American friends to protest against repeal of the embargo. The telegram seemed to be made to order for the repeal cause, since it appeared to show German intervention.

Actually, on the whole the German press and Foreign Office spokesmen have been strikingly discreet. Cables summarizing their attitudes, reaching authoritative Washington sources, show a restraint which indicates a realistic German appraisal of the situation in American public opinion.

Here are some confirmatory quotations:

On Sept. 23, no German paper commented editorially on President Roosevelt's message to Congress. On Sept. 22 the widely respected Hamburger Fremdenblatt called the President's attitude: "A clever compromise between the general desire for peace on the part of the American people, and the views of those who hope for a business boom as a result of European events." Speaking of the speech's effect, the paper continued: "There was certainly no warlike sentiment in Washington, and the greatest applause was given to the passages stressing American neutrality and peace."

The President's specific proposals, said this German appraisal, "preclude a repetition of the Lusitania and similar incidents. . . . By prohibiting credits to belligerents he would likewise prevent the vicious circle of the last war. . . . It is true that under the valid rules of international law those belligerents which have sea power are favored while those which if only for practical reasons are unable to use the weapon of the hunger blockade are placed at a disadvantage. Germany must consequently wait and see whether the return to the basis of valid international law desired by the President will really promote the natural wishes of the American people.

"President Roosevelt's emphasis on the necessity of keeping America out of war and his argument that his proposals would best serve that end deserve special attention as they come from the Chief Executive of a world power who knows his responsibility to the will of his people and must see to it that this will is realized."

Reasonable Steps

On Sept. 22, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung took much the same view, writing that the first of the President's objectives, keeping ships out of danger zones and preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent vessels "will be supported as reasonable steps to meet the wishes of the majority of Americans for peace." This paper also welcomed the proposed prohibition of credits to belligerents. It added: "The President knows that the American people have not forgotten how the intermeshing of the interests of the American and Allied war industries during the World War finally led to disaster."

The German Foreign Office, in its semi-official interpretations of German policy, said: "We have always been convinced that the repeal is likely to increase the danger of a German-American incident which would be deplorable not only for our mutual relations, but because of world peace. If Roosevelt believes that he could trust international law instead of the embargo we are afraid that a repeal will inevitably and one-sidedly benefit one party of the belligerents, namely England and France, owing to the United States' geographical position."

But the Foreign Office spokesman also said that the cash and carry plan and the proposal to ban citizens from war zones give "a certain assurance." He added, in a significant admission: "In form and theory the repeal of the embargo and the enactment of the cash and carry provisions will not mean taking sides." He continued, however: "On the other hand, such a neutrality would in fact be only formal in nature since it would enable Germany's enemies but not Germany to obtain supplies."

These moderate observations do not support various prophecies of isolationist Senators that repeal of the arms embargo would be taken by Germany as tantamount to a declaration of war.

107,000 More Seek Vatican's War News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 29

Before war broke out in Europe, the circulation of the Vatican newspaper, Osservatore Romano, was 17,000. Today it is 124,000.

Authoritative neutral sources in Rome interpret these figures as the result of the objective news this paper has been printing, in contrast to the great gaps in other papers in authoritarian areas.

The Osservatore Romano front-paged President Roosevelt's message to Congress, whereas the other Rome papers scarcely mentioned it, and play up opposition arguments. Similarly, it front-paged Secretary Hull's New York speech, which was omitted from the Fascist press. And so on down the line of today's world news. As a result, the paper's circulation shot up. Who says the people don't want the real news?

Bill Requires War State to Own Goods Bought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Following is a summary of the new neutrality bill, as amended and reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, ready for the great debate due to start on Oct. 2:

Section 1—(a) "Whenever the President, or Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved," adding to the list as other states become involved.

(b) When the state of war ceases to exist, the President formally revokes his proclamation.

Section 2—(a) Whenever the President has issued such a proclamation, "it shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any passengers or any articles or materials to any state named in such proclamation, except as to transportation on lakes, rivers and inland waters bordering on the United States, which transportation shall be subject to such restrictions, rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe."

[Another provision exempting Pacific Ocean commercial air lines from the foregoing provision is now being drafted.]

(b) Fines of $50,000 and five years imprisonment are provided for violation of the above Section.

(c) Whenever a proclamation, as above, shall have been issued "it shall thereafter be unlawful to export or transport . . . from the United States to any state named in such proclamation, any articles or materials until all right, title and interest therein shall have been transferred to some foreign Government, agency . . ." etc. Declarations under oath of the foregoing must be filed, and served as conclusive estoppels to any future claim by any United States citizen or by the United States Government.

(d) Insurance on the foregoing is not deemed an American interest therein.

(e) Revocation procedure is outlined.

Border Waters Excepted

(f) "The provisions of sub-Section (a) of this Section shall not apply to transporation by American vessels on or over lakes, rivers, and inland waters bordering on the United States, or to transportation by aircraft on or over lands bordering on the United States, and the provisions of sub-Sections (a) and (c) of this Section shall not apply to transportation by American vessels to any place in the Western Hemisphere of any articles or materials which are to be used exclusively by an American vessel, or to transportation of mail and persons and personal effects of any passenger traveling from any port of the United States to a port in the Western Hemisphere."

Section 3—(a) The President, when "he shall thereafter find that the protection of the citizens of the United States so requires, he shall by proclamation define combat areas, and thereafter it shall be unlawful, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed, for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat area."

(b) Fines of $50,000 and/or imprisonment for five years apply to ship owners or officers violating the foregoing, and fines of $10,000 and/or two years' imprisonment to citizens traveling as passengers.

(c) The President may from time to time modify or extend or revoke proclamations of combat areas.

Section 4—The provisions of Section 2 (a) shall not apply to vessels under charter or direction of the American Red Cross proceeding under safe conduct for the relief of human suffering.

Section 5—(a) Upon issuance of the proclamation under Section 1 (a) "it shall thereafter be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of any state named in such proclamation, except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed."

(b) Revocation procedure of foregoing outlined.

Section 6—Arming of American merchant vessels is forbidden.

Loans Prohibited

Section 7—(a) Whenever proclamation under Section 1 (a) is issued, "it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person within the United States to purchase, sell, or exchange bonds, securities, or other obligations of the Government of any state named in such proclamation or of any political subdivision of any such state or of any person acting for or on behalf of the Government of any such state, issued after the date of such proclamation, or to make any loan or to extend any credit to any such Government, political subdivision or person. . . ." However, the President may in his discretion . . . "except from the operation of this section ordinary commercial credits and short time obligations . . . but only if such credits and obligations have maturities of not more than 90 days and are not renewable, and of a chcaracter customarily used in normal peacetime transactions. The President shall report to Congress every six months any and all exceptions granted under this subsection."

(b) Exemption for renewals or adjustments of existing indebtedness.

(c) Fines of $50,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment provided for violation.

(d) Revocation procedure outlined.

Section 8—(a) Whenever proclamation under Section 1 (a) is issued, "it shall thereafter be unlawful for any person within the United States to solicit or receive any contribution for or on behalf of the Government of any state or agent, instrumentality or supporter named in such proclamation."

(b) Exemption for humanitarian solicitations provided.

(c) Revocation procedure outlined.

Section 9—"This joint resolution shall not apply to any American Republic engaged in war against a non-American state or states, provided the American Republic is not co-operating with a non-American state or states in such war."

Section 10—(a) The President may require bond from any vessel, foreign or domestic, leaving American ports which he suspects may be carrying fuel, men, arms, ammunition, instruments of war, or other supplies to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent state.

(b) If any vessel, domestic or foreign, has cleared under the foregoing circumstances, the President may prohibit its further departure during the duration of the war.

Warship Entrance Regulated

Section 11—The President may declare it unlawful for any submarine or armed vessel of a foreign state to enter a port or the territorial waters of the United States or to depart therefrom except under conditions which he may prescribe.

Section 12— (a) National Munitions Control Board is established.

[The remainder of the bill reenacts provisions already in the present law.]

(b) Registration of arms manufacturers or dealers is required.

(c) Amended registration provided for, with fee of $100.

(d) Export licenses for arms required.

(e) Registered firms required to keep records.

(f) Issuance of licenses to registered persons is mandatory except where export "would be in violation of this joint resolution or any other law of the United States or of a treaty to which the United States is a party."

(g) United States may not purchase from unregistered persons.

(h) Annual report of Munitions Control Board required.

(i) President shall list articles considered to be arms, ammunition and implements of war.

Section 13—President may promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this joint resolution.

Section 14—Fines of $10,000 and/or 2 years imprisonment provided as general penalty.

Section 15—Definitions:

(a) "United States" means "the several States and Territories, the Insular Possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone and the District of Columbia."

(c) "Vessel" means "every description of water craft and aircraft or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on, under or over water."

[There are other definitions.]

Section 16—Separability of provisions provided.

Section 17 — Appropriations authorized.

Section 18—Previous neutrality laws of Aug. 31, 1935, and Jan. 8, 1937, are hereby repealed. This includes repeal of the arms embargo provision.

Duplessis Assails Radio Censorship Of Political Talks

OTTAWA (CP)—A ruling of the Canadian censorship to confine radiocasts of political speeches to radio studios for the duration of the war has drawn the criticism of Prime Minister Maurice Duplessis of Quebec Province.

"I will submit no text to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation," he said. "I contend the Prime Minister of Quebec has the right to express his opinions and those of the Province without having to pass through Federal authorities."

In a statement previously, Walter S. Thompson, Director of the Canadian censorship, declared the radio ruling was designed to insure Defense of Canada Regulations "were not contravened in the heat of political speeches." The ruling was conveyed to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Sept. 22.

Mr. Duplessis announced Sept. 24 a Provincial election would be held. Protesting against the ruling, he claimed it would "prevent free discussions of questions of vital importance to the electors of the Province."

Mr. Thompson's statement on the ruling said that after a careful survey "it was found that the radio station managements had no satisfactory means of preventing statements contravening the Defense of Canada Regulations from being made when broadcasts were picked up from public platforms."

New Senate Poll Shows 55 Backing Embargo Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The latest Senate poll indicates 55 favor arms embargo repeal; 25 oppose; 16 doubtful. A similar poll last week gave 49 for repeal; 25 opposed; 22 doubtful. The poll follows:

For Repeal—55

Democrats, 50—Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Brown, Burke, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Connally, Ellender, George, Glass, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, Herring, Hill, Hughes, Johnson, King, Lee, Logan, Lucas, McKellar, Mead, Miller, Minton, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Pittman, Radcliffe, Russell, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Slattery, Smathers, Smith, Thomas (Utah), Thomas (Oklahoma), Truman, Van Nuys, Wagner.

Republicans, 4—Austin, Gibbon, Hale, Taft.

Independent, 1—Norris.

Against Repeal—25

Democrats, 10—Bone, Bulow, Clark (Mo.), Clark (Idaho, Downey, Holt, McCarran, Orevton, Walhs, Wheeler.

Farmer-Labor, 2 — Lundeen, Shipstead.

Progressive, 1—La Follette.

Republicans, 12—Borah, Bridges, Capper, Danaher, Frazier, Gurney, Johnson, Lodge, McNary, Nye, Tobey, Vandenberg.

Doubtful—16

(A) Leaning toward repeal—10.

Democrats—7 Chavez, Gerry, Gillette, Murray, Reynolds, Stewart, Tydings.

Republicans—3, Barbour, Reed, White.

(B) Leaning against repeal—4

Democrats—1 Holman.

Republicans—3 Wiley, Davis, Townsend.

(C) Uncertain—2 Maloney (D), Donahey (D).

The foregoing poll is tentative and deals specifically with one issue, repeal of the arms embargo, and not with the whole neutrality bill.

The following represents the views of some of the Senators mentioned above, mostly in the "doubtful" group, but including some who are definitely listed for or against the arms embargo repeal:

Adams — Favors arms embargo repeal, but calls the new version an "outrageous bill" because of its drastic penalties on Americans traveling on boats of belligerents: two years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, or both.

Barbour — Favors embargo repeal if he can get a strict cash-carry substitute, without 90-day credits.

Chavez—Has made no commitment, and says he wants to have "some things cleared up in debate."

Gillette—Favors embargo repeal but is against cash-carry.

Johnson (Colorado)—Favors repeal, but says he could not support the whole bill as it stands unless assured it would prohibit credit of all kinds.

Murray—Though doubtful, he voted to report the bill yesterday with reservations.

Reed—Was for embargo repeal before war started, but now is doubtful if United States should amend the law during hostilities.

Reynolds—Like Reed, yesterday, voted to report the bill with reservations.

Taft—Favors repeal, but opposes present provision permitting individuals in belligerent countries to get credits.

White—Voted to report out the bill yesterday, but told reporters he had reservations.

All-Canada Men In First Overseas Dominion Force

OTTAWA (CP)—The first overseas division of the Canadian active force, now being organized, will be made up of men from all parts of Canada, Defense Minister Norman Rogers announced Sept. 28.

The active service force, he said, will include a reserve force of two divisions with a quota of ancillary troops. From this force, one division will be sent overseas when required; a second division will be kept under arms as a preparedness measure.

A division of the Canadian army comprises 16,000 men.

Mr. Rogers added the time of dispatch of all units would depend on discussions now in progress with the British Government.

Roosevelt Neutrality: Labor Support Is Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—An appeal for wholehearted labor support of President Roosevelt's neutrality program was sounded Sept. 29 by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in a letter to 250,000 A. C. W. A. members.

Mr. Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, also called for a united labor movement and action by labor to insure continuance of New Deal programs and policies after 1940.

He warned vigilance is necessary to keep the European war from being made "an excuse to exploit American workers" and to guarantee labor will be the beneficiary and not the victim of rising prices.

Air Speed Mark Set

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (AP) — Jacqueline Cochran, woman speed flier, flew 286 miles an hour over a 100 kilometer course here Sept. 28, bettering her old mark of 255.952 set at Miami, Fla., Dec. 13, 1937. The time was announced by Larry Terkelsen, N. A. A. timer.

Roosevelt Does Not Expect U. S. to Be Drawn Into War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—Three times at a brief press conference today, President Roosevelt reiterated with all emphasis that he did not believe the United States would get into the war.

Asked whether the latest Army and Navy and industrial mobilization plans would be made public, the President said he didn't think it would do any good to publish it. The United States is not at war, he said, and he added firmly that he did not think the Nation would go into the war—hence why arouse fears by talking about mobilization?

Presumably the President was referring to the Army and Navy mobilization plans when he said they had not been made public. The latest 1939 revision of the Industrial Mobilization Plan has already been made public. It dovetails with the separate National Resources Board report.

Asked a parallel question about the War Resources Board, whose report is expected to be completed in a week or 10 days, the President said its study was based on the thought that the Nation would get into war, and he again added: We haven't got that thought!

Finally, asked if the War Resources Board would be called back into existence after its imminent disbandment, in the event of an emergency, the President said the question was too "iffy"—that he did not expect that kind of emergency.

These assertions were plainly intended to reassure American public opinion, naturally aroused by all the activity in Washington in the light of the European war, and recently startled by the President's own declaration of the existence of an emergency, even if he did interpret it as a "limited" emergency.

Declarations of Policy

But even if intended for domestic consumption, these statements by President Roosevelt are official declarations of policy, seriously advanced, and emphasizing his message to Congress last week.

Asked about the rumored Russian advances to the United States to assist in a peace movement, the President said he believed the accounts to be made up of whole cloth.

As to the forthcoming War Resources Board's report, the President said it would deal with such topics as the following:

Possibilities of necessary industrial expansion in the event of war;

Location, setting-up and administrative problems of such industries;

Relation of increased production to transportation and power facilities;

Relation of expanded industries to agriculture.

Naturally, the President added, his Administration wished to keep prices from going through the roof. When a reporter said that if the public knew of plans to control prices it might become so frightened that the knowledge would prove an effective war preventive, the President said there is nothing frightening about any such plans. They are based, he reiterated, on the assumption that the United States is going into war, and it isn't!

And the Series?

The Chief Executive refused comment on the new neutrality bill, on the off-shore patrol, on the Panama conference. He would not commit himself when asked if he thought it democratic that Congress should have closed its galleries to private citizens and require admission to public galleries by card only. Since the questioner was a woman reporter, the President asked if the prohibition wasn't to keep out wild women—he intimated that he was referring to the effort of two women to get into the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's private session yesterday.

Finally the reporters, despairing of news of substance, began to file out. One of them asked loudly from the rear of the room: "Who do you favor in the World's Series?" The President replied that he's neutral, and he knows whom he is neutral against! Like in the Army-Navy football game, he said, he has to be "neutral." And then, cupping his hands about his mouth, he called after the departing reporters that he still knows on which team he would bet.

Peace Advocates Ask Soviet Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—An appeal by the Keep-America-Out-of-War-Congress to extend the United States arms embargo to apply to Soviet Russia was placed before President Roosevelt today.

The message was signed by Alice L. Dodge, Acting Secretary of the organization, which is composed of nine major peace organizations—the National Council for Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the War Resisters' League, the Youth Committee Against War, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, World Peaceways, the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, the Labor Anti-War Council and the Methodist Commission on World Peace.

The text of the message to the White House follows:

"We believe that the intention of Congress in passing the Neutrality Act was to make the arms embargo apply to all Nations engaged in military operations, whatever the pretext and whether or not war is formally declared.

"The U. S. S. R. is now engaged in military occupation of a large portion of Poland. In this situation, the Neutrality Act is obviously applicable. We call upon you to proclaim an embargo on American arms to the U. S. S. R.

"We are not suggesting that any Nations should declare war on the Soviet Union. Our last desire is to see the European conflict extended in any way. For this reason, we believe that the Soviet Union's use of military force against Poland should be met by an immediate embargo on American arms.

"What apples to the U. S. S. R. applies with equal legality and logic to the Far East. At this time we renew our request that the Neutrality Act be applied to the Far East."

More Pulp Mills Advocated To Protect U. S. Supplies

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—William F. Allen, Acting Technical Director of the Herty Foundation Laboratory here, said Sept. 28 establishment of additional pulp mills in the South would contribute to development of the region's resources and protect northern converter mills against uncertain sources of supply resulting from the European war.

Mr. Allen pointed out that several Wisconsin mills dependent upon Swedish spruce pulp already are facing the uncertainty of that supply because of war risks.

Adding to the hazard of shipping the pulp through the European war zone has been the declaration of Canada making pulp conditional contraband, preventing it from being shipped to Montreal and thence to Wisconsin by way of the Great Lakes, Mr. Allen added.

French Soldier-Fishers To Re-stock Markets

PARIS (AP)—The Naval Ministry disclosed Sept. 28 an undetermined number of mobilized French fishermen had been granted "fishing furloughs" to help re-stock markets with fresh fish.

Furloughs were granted after a shortage of fish in the Paris central market, where housewives disputed over the right to buy the small stocks.

Paris Air Alarm Sends U. S. Envoy To Bomb Shelter

PARIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—Police stopped Ambassador William C. Bullitt's car today when an air raid alarm sounded and made the American envoy take shelter in a nearby refuge like other motorists caught on the road.

Mr. Bullitt was motoring in from his country residence at Chantilly when the alarm sounded at 11:22 a. m. (5:22 a. m. E. S. T.). Parisians ducked into air raid shelters, too, but learned the warning had been caused by one of their own planes, flying high. The all clear signal was at 11:55 a. m. It was the first alarm since Sept. 11.

At the American Embassy, visitors and staff alike dropped whatever they were doing, grabbed gas masks and descended to the vaults. It was an old story for Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, United States Ambassador to Poland, who was in the Embassy when the alarm sounded. He was ensconced in an underground "office" Mr. Bullitt fitted up among some packing cases so he can continue work uninterrupted.

The Embassy on the Place de la Concorde is a steel, reinforced building of recent construction and has the reputation of being one of the "safest buildings" in town. The fireproof vaults which have been converted into refuges are said to be capable of being hermetically sealed against gas.

Harlan Indictments Against 400 Dropped

HARLAN, Ky. (AP)—Indictments naming more than 400 persons on charges arising from labor disturbances in the Harlan coal fields this summer were dismissed Sept. 29 in Harlan Circuit Court.

On motion of Commonwealth Attorney Daniel Boone Smith, Special Judge J. S. Forester of Harlan ordered the charges dropped. "The dismissal of these cases," Judge Forester said, "is part of an approved settlement worked out by the efforts of high officers of the State. . . . In order to promote industrial peace and assist all persons affected to live in peace and work together in harmony."

A majority of the indictments arose from a battle at Stanfill July 12 between National Guardsmen and pickets.

Employment Grows, Relief Rolls Lighten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Increased employment in private industry is reflected in the report of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, which shows a considerable drop on the State's direct relief rolls for the week ending Sept. 16.

While the actual net decrease was slight, re-employment by private industry was larger than for any week since June 17. At the same time, there was slackening of WPA employment, which added 910 cases to the dole.

Dairy Cattle Awards

WATERLOO, Iowa (AP)—Award winners at the dairy cattle congress here Sept. 28 included: Junior champion brown Swiss heifer—Judd's Bridge Farms, New Milford, Conn. Premier breeder and exhibitor banners—McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y.

Course in Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Plans have been completed for a National Recreation Training Institute to be held in Durham from Oct. 16 through Nov. 12, under the sponsorship of the National Recreation Association and five local groups. Duke University and the University of North Carolina have agreed to allow college credit for work done in the course.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with a leading concern. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious boxes. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Request Samples. Doehla, Pitchburg 6-76, Mass.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURES. A fast seller. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 483 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

SPECIALTY salesman with experience to represent Mosher made line of fine leather; exclusive ideas for advertising and good-will purposes; liberal commission plan. See Dun rating. Full or part-time contracts. THE MOSHER COMPANY, Joplin, Missouri.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ACCOUNTANTS

C. F. EURICH COMPANY
ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS
Specializing in
FEDERAL, STATE and CITY TAXES
33 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. CHick. 4-0226

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 card $1 asst. Humorous, Etchings, Religious, Everyday. Wrappings, Stationery, Personals. Good profits. Request samples. Heather Greetings, Dept. 847, Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENTS
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BROOKLINE, MASS.—7 outside rooms, fireplace, front and back piazzas, refrigerator; janitor; restricted; $65 mo. OWNER, Asp. 8826.

ECONOMY Kitchenette Apartments in a modern elevator building, favored by business and professional people.
21 FORSYTH STREET In the Fenway ROOSEVELT
NORDBLOM MANAGEMENT · KEN. 6178
BOSTON, MASS.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

UNFURNISHED cozy 1-room and alcove, kitchenette, bath; overlooking the Fenway; $40 includes refrigeration, cooking gas. Ken. 8949 Boston).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To sublet, hotel apt. near The Mother Church; 2 chambers, living room, elec. kitchenette, bath. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4633.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN THE Berkshire Hills, farm 38 acres; magnificent view, private road, 15 minutes from city; 9-room house, large barns. CARL ZURBON, Lanesboro, Mass.

FOR SALE

LARGE quantity of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 31 West 32nd St., N. Y. C.

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FUR COATS—We can actually SAVE you considerable money on most every type fur coat or scarf—also custom made coats to your measure; liberal trade-in allowance on your old fur coat. CHARLES K. MORRIS, cor. 29th Street, 330-328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C., 4th floor; Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Tutor few hours each day for grammar school boy. Write Box B-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WHITE COUPLE, chauffeur-mechanic, and housewoker-cook, under 40; clean, reliable; Christian Scientists preferred; no laundry; small adult family; $110. Box 150, Chappaqua, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Reliable woman for child school age; good driver; upstairs work and mending included; country, Wayland, Mechanicsville, Pa.

WORKING-HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, young, experienced in household sewing, mending, upholstering, etc.; managing servants, daily marketing and keeping household accounts; able drive car. Florida and Long Island residences. Write Box G-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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COMPLETELY modern house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage; air conditioning, insulated, panelling; secluded garden; restricted neighborhood. HAROLD CHEEL, Ho-ho-kus, New Jersey. $11,700.

ON A KNOLL overlooking a small lake in the beautiful Carrisbrook section of Wellesley Farms, the most wonderful home of the century is now for sale; built of steel, brick and copper, it will last for generations; so daintily designed that the most fastidious will be charmed; 8 rooms, 3 baths; perfectly air-conditioned for both winter and summer; can be bought right because of the passing of the owner. For appointment call Wellesley 2177 or Mystic 2838 (Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

DARIEN, CONN.—ARTIST'S attractive all-year home; beautiful restricted setting; 10 rooms, furnished, unfurnished; under hour N. Y. C.; year, less $85.00. Owner, THAYER, 139 East 52nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. WI. 2-3847.

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WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds, $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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LUND Jeweler-Watchmaker Dependable Repairing 222 Clarendon St., Boston

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HAPPY ACRES, MIDDLEFIELD, CONN. A PRIVATE ESTATE OPEN TO OCT. 15. FALL RATES $25.00 WEEKLY. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "F."

HARMONY LODGE
A happy home for the winter or year around; excellent beds and food; rates reasonable. ROSE C. CRAWFORD, 34 Cedar St., Hopkinton, Mass.

THE GREENLEAF, Keansburk, Me., will be open for boarders during September and October; steam heated, comfortable and homey; rates reasonable. MRS. P. D. GREENLEAF.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PIANOS

REAL BARGAIN — Used Chickering Grand, only $125; cash or terms; splendid condition. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston.

PROPOSALS

INVITATION FOR BIDS
BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
U. S. H. A.-AIDED HOUSING PROJECT, MASS. 2-2

The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed bids for the construction of the U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-2, located in the South Boston District, Boston, Massachusetts, until three (3) o'clock p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Friday, October 27, 1939, at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Bids shall be submitted in triplicate in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the name of the bidder and marked "South Boston District U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-2." The proposal shall set forth separate bids for each of the following Base Proposals.

BASE PROPOSAL NO. 1

1. Bids will be received for the construction of all work on the Project site as defined under "Scope of the Work" for Base Proposal No. 1, including Site Development, Lawns and Planting, Plumbing, Heating and Electric Work, but not including any Demolition.

BASE PROPOSAL NO. 2

1. Bids will be received for the construction of all work on the Project site as defined under "Scope of the Work" for Base Proposal No. 2 including Site Development, Lawns and Planting, Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Work and Demolition. (Demolition as specified is included for that portion only of the site as is bounded by Mercer Street, East Eighth Stret, Old Harbor Street and Columbia Road.)

The attention of bidders is directed to the alternates under the Base Proposals.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory performance bond, as set forth in the Specification.

Attention is called to the minimum wage rates which must be paid on this project, as set forth in the schedule of minimum wage rates determined for this project by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935 and made a part of the Specification. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and to conditions of employment.

Contract documents, including plans and specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, at 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and may be obtained by depositing $125.00 in the form of a certified check payable to the Boston Housing Authority for each set of documents so obtained.

The amount of the deposit will be refunded upon return of each set in good condition within 10 days after the opening of bids.

A certified check or bank draft payable to the Boston Housing Authority, United States Government Bonds, or a satisfactory bid bond executed by the bidder and a surety company authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the amount set forth in the Specification must be submitted with each bid.

No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of sixty (60) days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority.

The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities either in the bidding or in the proposals.

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY
By John A. Breen, Chairman.
September 29, 1939.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO GEORGE'S REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK TUBES TESTED FREE 171A Mass., Boston CIR. 6912

REAL ESTATE

BRAND new Cape Cod, large living room, lavatory, tile shower, oil heat; garage, 6,000 ft. land; open 110 Rhinecliff St., Arlington Hts., off Concord Pike; $5900. GUY EDWARDS, Builder Arl. 2414 (Mass.)

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ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 30 Winchester St.—Large apartment, sunny, attractive room, near bath; teacher or gentleman preferred. Asp. 1327.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Nicely furnished single room, suitable gentleman; near bath; $5; 1 in family. HAV. 9-5190.

JAMAICA ESTATES, N. Y., 181-23 Henley Rd. — Well-furnished rooms, bath; private home; lovely surroundings, garage. Republic 9-1375.

N. Y. C., 101st (Broadway)—Spacious studios, double, $8-$10; smaller singles, private bath, 96-97; quiet. Phone mornings, evenings, Davis, AC 2-7875.

N. Y. C., West 55th—Beautiful modern room, bath; business person preferred. Write Box M-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 4 West 108th St. (Apt. 11)—Near Central Park — Small room, adjoining bath; comfortably furnished; quiet home; $5.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (113th St.)—Special rates to couples, groups, temporary, permanent. U. N. 4-3242. I. M. NELSON.

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Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
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We carry many products nationally advertised in the Monitor
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Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
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Try the new 1940 Floating Ride
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The Department Store of the North Shore
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Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
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For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
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Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
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Virgin Wool or wool and rayon combined. Tested and approved by the Laundry Institute of America. Beautiful modern colorings.
$7.50 $9.98 $12.98
Outstanding values considering the advance in the price of wool.
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
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MISSES' and WOMEN'S
Pacific Mills
100% Wool Flannel Bathrobes, $3.98
Beautifully made wrap-a-round style with shawl collar. Plain colors with contrasting trim.
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Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
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A fine comprehensive line of gloves—pigskin, mocha, cape, goat—ranging in price from $5.00 down to $1.00.
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All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

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FALL HATS
$3.00—$4.00—$5.00—$7.50
Sizes and styles to suit everybody

MASSACHUSETTS

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Cleaners and Dyers
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Telephone 1738 and 1739

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Fur-Trimmed Hats
$10.00—$12.00—$15.00
Louise HAT SHOP
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83 Thomas Street
Just north of Sycamore Street
We specialize in auto body, fender grill and radiator repairs of all kinds. We use the latest equipment. No job too large or too small.
Call 9786 for your next job
Estimate Gladly Given

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RED CROSS SHOES
ENNA JETTICKS
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Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
Quality Shoe Store
47 STATE STREET

New Fall Styles
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES
It certainly pays to trade at Pray's
H. W. PRAY & CO.
71-75 State Street

Ladies' Heel Hugger Shoes
Agent in Newburyport
THURLOW'S FAMILY SHOE STORE
11 STATE STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

NEWTONVILLE

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON — West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

Louis' Beauty Salon
All Branches of Beauty Culture
BRECK HAIR METHOD
Special Prices Mon., Tues., Wed. on Shampoo and Wave
1357 Washington St. West New. 2568

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
838 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 2256—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The **AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD**
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

"Good to the Last Bite"
WOHRLE'S FRANKFORTS
Made from the Purest Select Meats
139 Seymour St. Tel. 3259

Our Fall Opening
Newest Fashion Creations
England Brothers

Hy-Att Gas Service
PYROFAX
Gas Ranges Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes
139 SOUTH STREET

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B. LOUISE WHITE
HAT SHOPPE
Hats Made to Order
Hats That Are Different
18 BEALE ST., WOLLASTON

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

New Fall Line of
REMICK'S OWN WARRIOR SUITS
$35
A Pure Worsted Suit Tailored for Perfect Fit
REMICK'S

CURTAINS
Made beautiful
We know how
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

READING

GIFT SHOP
Stationery and Cards
Office Supplies—Lending Library
Photowork
436 Main St., Wakefield, Mass. Crystal 0040

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

TOTS & TEENS TOGGERY SHOP
now featuring snow suits 1 yr.-20 yrs. 2.98—16.50
Sweaters ..... 1.00—1.98
Skirts ..... 1.00—2.98
Dresses ..... 1.00—5.98
Hats ..... 1.00—1.98
197 Haven St., Reading Rea. 0586

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 PONDET, Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Central Laundry Co.
Quality Service, Satisfaction Guaranteed
$50,000 of Latest Equipment Just Installed
MODERATE PRICES
Telephone Kirkland 7075-6

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
48 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 3610

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1811
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R—U—G—S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
604 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-3113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

OLEAGA Beauty Salon
Specializing in PERMANENT WAVING HAIR CUTTING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
23 HARRISON AVENUE

Have Your Parlor Suites Re-Covered at Factory Prices
Free Samples and Estimates
Springfield Upholstery and Awning Company
83-87 Dwight Street Phone 7-3084

Wedding and Shower Gifts
Sparkling Fostoria Glassware 20c to $10.00
Picture Framing of All Kinds
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
WELLS & WELLS
370 WORTHINGTON STREET

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

We are always delighted to serve readers of the Monitor with the best in fine meats, fruits, vegetables and groceries. Make this your market. Complete varieties at all times.
This is an N. R. G. G. Store
C. GEO. CHALYIN
For Good Things to Eat
Tel. 2-9122 On State St.
Free Delivery Opposite Orleans

Lowe Brothers
SPRINGFIELD PAINT STORE
87-89 State Street, below Main
PAINTS and VARNISHES
Quality Unsurpassed Since 1870

WIESEL-DICKINSON, INC.
MEATS — GROCERIES
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Free Delivery in Springfield
Tel. 4-4901 87-89 Wilbraham Rd.

Unusual Gifts
at Moderate Prices
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
EMPIRE STATIONERS
305 Bridge Street

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7520
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

STAR MARKET CO., INC.
Leg and Loin of Lamb, Genuine Spring, 21c lb.
Chickens, 4 lb. average.....25c lb.
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 8000

WELLESLEY

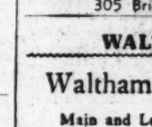
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIANO INSTRUCTION
. . . Starting a piano class of ELEMENTARY PUPILS. Individual expression cultivated.
NELSON H. JAEGER
18 Overbrook Terrace, Wellesley
(Always at home after 5:00)

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS
Made to Order
$25.00
40 All-Wool Fabrics to Choose From
. . . Guaranteed Fit
B. L. KARTT, *Tailor*
Wellesley Sq. (next to Liggett's Drug Store)

KERWIN'S X-RAY SHOE STORE
The complete family shoe store
10 MAIN STREET, NATICK
Here you are assured absolutely accurate fit for your children's feet.
Enna Jetticks for Women . . . Bostonians for Men . . . D. R. Chase for Children

WELLESLEY HILLS


Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
233 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WINTHROP

JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Winthrop Highlands
GENO
Solvenized Regular Gas
7 gallons for $1.00
Open 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Call Ocean 0527

We are pleased to announce our appointment as Winthrop Agents for EARLY AMERICAN OLD SPICE and YARDLEY TOILETRIES.
May we suggest that you see our display?
B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0860

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

Botany Wool Baronette
New soft, sheer dress weight woolen in smart Fall colors. Fully sponged and shrunk; ready to needle.
54 inches wide—$2.95 yard
SLOCUM'S 416 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/9 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's addressed address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are entered promptly for delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
SEAFORD, Sussex, "Highclandon"—3 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine, separate tables; moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET
SEAFORD, Esplanade overlooking sea—To let unfurnished: first floor flat; lounge, bedroom, bathroom, kitchen; also maisonette; lounge, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen; all electric, newly decorated. Apply MRS. FARNHOUSE, "Delinton," Surrey Road.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.E.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
FRINTON-ON-SEA, Essex—Lady wishes to share comfortable home with 1 or 2 paying guests. Box W-1646, BCM/CSM, London.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND—Under area; owing to money restrictions, lady taking paying guests in own country house; 8 acres grounds, just newly furnished with every modern convenience; all details on application. Box W-874, BCM/CSM, London.
SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern conveniences, glorious views, peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Foxwell," High Salvington, Worthing.

POST WANTED
JUNIOR FORM MISTRESS requires post. Boys' Preparatory School experience (recognised by The Board of Education). Box W-1494, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET
BURSTON, Surrey—Well situated, attractively furnished bed-sitting room for gentlewoman; use of kitchen; terms moderate. Box W-1479 BCM/CSM, London.

TYPEWRITING
MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary; authors' Mss., etc.; duplicating, typing lessons. 37, Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

England

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN **HOME NEEDS and SMART FASHIONS** *at the*
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 6000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2010

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
853 Wimborne Road, Moordown

BRIGHTON and HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2353 HOVE

BRISTOL

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
"The Personal Service Store"
For all your AUTUMN FASHION REQUIREMENTS
EASTLAND ROAD JUNCTION

AUTUMN and WINTER
FURS and FUR COATS
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
11 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Ray 2601-2

CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road Phone 4912

CHELTENHAM

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

YORK HAMS
Soon be time to place your Christmas Order for these. Watch our windows for special offer.
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and DISTRICT

The HOUSE of SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

EASTBOURNE

FRUITERER
FLORIST, GREENGROCER
F.T.D.A.
S. C. NASH Tel. 1225
South St. Tel. 1224

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FOUNTAIN PENS
TYPEWRITERS
STATIONERY
SUIT CASES
BOOKS
BAGS
JOHNSON 84 KINGS ROAD TEL. 1973

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES
are for sale from the
Hygienic Bakeries
Richmond, Kew and Surbiton

Wright Bros Ltd.
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THIS DISTRICT
Shops Closed Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND
collected and Delivered. Tel. Richmond 1071

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

SALISBURY

J. L. Sheppard
Tele. SALISBURY 3153
6 Catherine St SALISBURY
HATS · GOWNS
COATS · SUITS · Etc.

SEVENOAKS

A. V. CRAZE
Florist
123 High Street
Cable Victor Phone 358
"Say It With Flowers"

SUTTON COLDFIELD

John Wainwright F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer
36, High Street
24, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT: 2052

ERIC G. RUSSELL
SHOP FITTINGS
LIGHT JOINERY, FURNITURE and CABINET MAKER
REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS
Plas Arron Works 16 Birmingham Road SUTTON COLDFIELD
121 Station Road Wylde Green SUT. 1866

TORQUAY

FRESH LOCAL FISH
—POULTRY—
BANFIELD & SONS
CASTLE CIRCUS, TORQUAY
Tel. 5511

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites
Kodak Specialities. Films Developed
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY Phone 5525
Also at St. Ives, Newquay, Falmouth
This special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay
FASHION WEAR FOR AUTUMN
Tel. 3236
(Also at NEWTON ABBOT)

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Motor Engineers and Coachbuilders
S. & G. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars. Long spa. Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson Ltd
GROSVENOR RD. TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1828 Phone 1008

WATFORD

G. SEYMOUR
FAMILY GROCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT
Nescot Stores
145 St. Alban's Road, Watford
Phone 3821

VOSS & MICHAEL Ltd.
Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years
21-23 MARKET STREET, WATFORD
Telephone 3814

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

WALES

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1760
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Daily Features Page

'Pay on the Nail'

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

The "Tome Stone" was used originally by merchants to place cash on in the presence of witnesses, who could attest that each transaction was lawful. The stone was also called a "Nail" —hence "Pay on the Nail."

Daily Quotation

OUR greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising every time we fall.
—GOLDSMITH.

Brevities

Punch ©: A Surrey farm-laborer has been found who can sing 27 songs straight off in English and French. Just as if we haven't got enough trouble already.

Scanian in Buffalo Evening News: One hundred per cent sex equality need not be looked for; at least, not until men buy heavy overcoats in August.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: But why hasn't the price of salt advanced sharply, with everybody taking all news items from overseas with a grain of it?

St. Louis Star-Times: It seems another boom is under way, with everything going up except salaries. The white collar man, as usual, will get it in the neck.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald Journal: The average man is more practical than a woman. A man never buys a suit of clothes because it matches his gloves.

Humorist: An economist warns us that money is a very difficult and abstruse subject for study. We certainly find it hard to get a grip of it.

In Lighter Vein

A Brutal Game

"Don't you think there's something brutal about football?"

"Yes, the price of the seats!"

Enjoys Repetition

"Squinter says he has seen more than a thousand motion pictures."

"He should know the plot quite well by this time!"

One Less

First Golfer: "The traps on this course are very annoying."

Second Ditto (trying to putt): "Yes; will you please close yours?"

Query

Why do "words" at
Times afford
Transposition
Into "sword?"

Did He Collect?

Sister's Boastful New Boyfriend: "I'm a man who gives no quarter to his enemies."

Willie (entering room): "Hi, Pal!"

Paid to Find Out

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Court Clerk.

"An' sure now," said Pat, "what are you put there for but to find that out?"

His Best

"Yessir, officer, when a riot starts, I always do my best."

"What's your best?"

"A hundred yards in 10 seconds."
—Staley Journal

Likes to Come Back

Judge Gruff: "Aren't you ashamed to be seen here in court so often?"

Prisoner: "Why, no, your honor; I always thought it was a very respectable place."—Pathfinder.

Party Fun

Suitcase Race

This is one of the most hilarious games ever devised for adults. All players—not more than four at a time—must stand in line with a closed suitcase or traveling bag in front of each one, in which there are a pair of galoshes or rubbers, a coat, and gloves. At a signal from the leader, each player in the race must open his bag, put on his galoshes, coat, and gloves, close the bag again, and step one step forward; then he must take off his coat, galoshes, and gloves and put them in the suitcase, close it, and again step forward one step—and repeat the same process until he reaches the other end of the room. The one who gets there first wins a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

World's Humor

Silence Is Better

When Stephen A. Douglas had been abused in the Senate, he arose and said simply, "What no gentleman should say, no gentleman need answer."

Daily Anecdote

Preparation

Once when William E. Gladstone was facing one of the great crises of his political life, he sat writing the speech with which he hoped to win a great political victory in the House of Commons the next day.

At that hour there came to his door the mother of a crippled child and besought him to come and bring some message of hope and cheer to the lad. Without hesitation the great Commoner left the preparation of his speech and spent the greater part of the night with the lad; then he went back to his home and faced the day with a smile of confidence and peace and power.

He said to a friend, "I am the happiest man in the world today." He had been able to serve a child in a tenement house in the name of the Master. Later, he made the greatest speech of his life in the House, carrying his cause to a triumphant success.

Odds and Ends

As the Crow Flies

The coastline of Maine is almost 3,000 miles long, yet only 225 miles by way of airplane.

Leads in Nickel and Asbestos

Canada is the second largest gold producer in the world. It also produces 84 per cent of the world's nickel and 51 per cent of its asbestos.

Extended Merrymaking at Xmas

In most European lands, Christmas is celebrated for a longer period than in the United States, often lasting until Twelfth Night, about Jan. 6.

'Humph, This Thing Can't Spell!'

Monitor Camera Club from Mary Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

The proper approach, you will note, is to dig in the toes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

School Days

Gordon, N. S. W., Australia

Two young boys were sent to a new day school, and as the change involved a financial sacrifice for the parents, they were hoping to see the boys respond to the happier atmosphere of the new school.

The elder boy settled down pleasantly at once; but the younger one, who was naturally more reserved, seemed troubled for several days. Finally, in reply to his mother's queries, he unwillingly explained, "The boys call me 'cross-eyes.'"

Then to the loving mother-heart came the inspiration to tell the child that the boys did not mean to be cruel, and that to them the term meant no more than calling a big boy "fatty" or a red-haired boy "carrots."

To meet the situation she persuaded the lad to try next day to do some kind act for the boys concerned: and bravely he went off to school—only to return discouraged. It had been too difficult. The next day, however, he returned radiant. "I did it, Mother! One of the boys forgot his swimming suit, so I went without a swim myself and lent him mine!"

That was the end of all unhappiness or loneliness, and both boys spent several happy years at the school, to leave it finally with regret.

A Verse for Today . . .

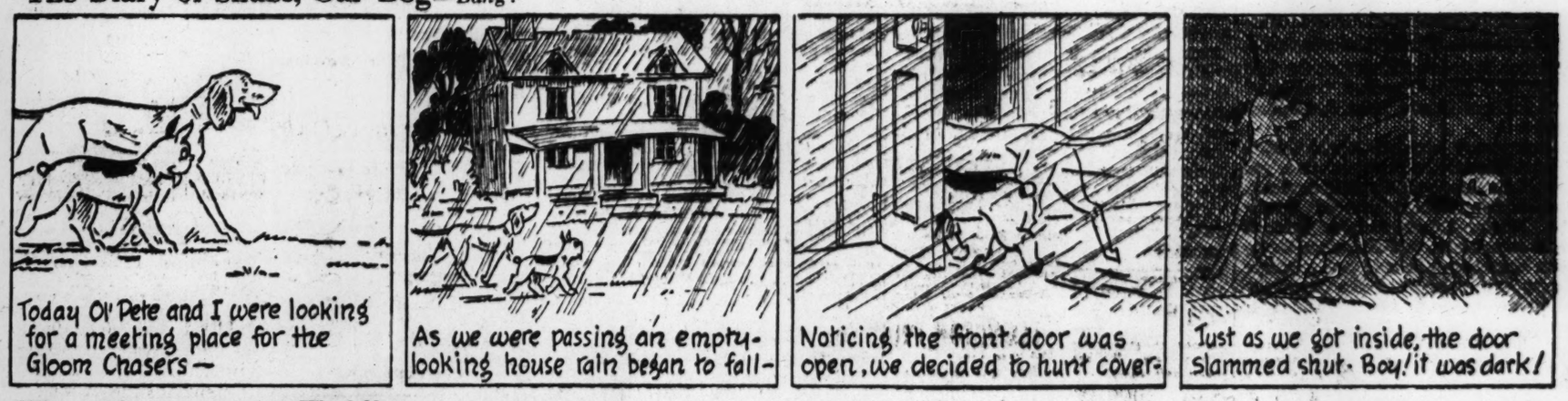
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.—MATT. 6:20, 21.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tribulation*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT IN THE WORLD IS THE MATTER, TUBBY?
I JUST CAME PAST MARMADUKE'S WINDOW!!
VIOLIN AGAIN?
I THINK SO ..... OR ELSE THEY'RE TEARING DOWN THE HOUSE
IT WON'T SOUND AS BAD, THOUGH, WHEN HE LEARNS TO PLAY IT.
HOW LONG WILL THAT BE?
MY UNCLE LEARNED IN SEVEN YEARS
OH!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Bang!*


Today Ol' Pete and I were looking for a meeting place for the Gloom Chasers—
As we were passing an empty-looking house rain began to fall—
Noticing the front door was open, we decided to hunt cover—
Just as we got inside, the door slammed shut. Boy! it was dark!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good Old Drakeville!*

By THE HAGERS

"DRAKEVILLE!" CRIED JACK. "WE'RE HOME. HOORAY! IT LOOKS ABOUT THE SAME, I'D SAY."
"THERE'S TOM PINTAIL. HIS WEEK-END SALE INCLUDES, I SEE, STRING BEANS AND KALE.
ACROSS THE STREET IS GANDER JIM. AND LILLY DUCK. SHE LOOKS QUITE TRIM."
"BUT DOESN'T IT SEEM QUEER," JACK SAID, "WE HAVEN'T SEEN JOE TEAL OR TED?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxing War Profits

Even with cash-and-carry restrictions, and whether the arms embargo falls or stands, it is evident that a number of Americans are going to make, at least temporarily, a great deal of money out of supplying war materials to belligerent nations in Europe if the war lasts long.

Various estimates place the amount of British and French holdings in the United States of cash, exchange, and negotiable investments at from $7,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000 which could be applied to purchases. Congress could not in good conscience see a new crop of war millionaires made out of this trade. Some endeavor to control profits will almost certainly be made through war or excess profits taxes. But alert public insistence is needed for effective curbs on selfishness.

President Roosevelt anticipated action when he said in his address to the special session:

> If abnormal profits appear in our midst even in time of peace, as a result of this increase of industry, I feel certain that the subject will be adequately dealt with at the coming regular session of the Congress.

Already there is talk of possible action on the heels of revision of the neutrality legislation. It is noted that the new British budget proposes an excess profits tax of 60 per cent not only on munitions makers but on all businesses.

During the World War, the United States, even before it became a participant, adopted in 1916 a tax on profits from munitions manufacture. The revenue was not large, partly because firms could charge off large deductions for expansion of plants. In any such legislation this time, plant expansion should be made strictly a capital transaction and not permitted out of operating expenses, since one object should be to prevent a boom and later idleness.

But real war taxation did not come until 1918, when, as a combatant, the United States levied both an excess profits tax and a war profits tax in addition to ordinary corporate and individual income taxes, and took up to 80 per cent of any profits made above a base in the neighborhood of 8 per cent on invested capital. The calculation of the excess profits taxes was very unsatisfactory. But the revenues from all these taxes on corporations for 1918 amounted to $3,159,000,000, or nearly three times as much as the taxes on corporate incomes for the fiscal year 1938-39.

It may be hoped that something more simple of administration will be worked out in the present instance. Business apparently will not resist something of the sort. Charles Belknap, executive vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, said recently: "There will be no profits in a war because they will be controlled by government. And this is as it should be." He added that his company has paid back in taxes three times its excess profits from the last war, and that chemical manufacturers oppose American participation in the present war both for humanitarian reasons and because "peace profits are greater than war profits."

A three-billion-dollar revenue would make a pleasing dent in the United States' record public debt. But if any choice arises, the Government and the people would prefer to make that reduction out of peace profits rather than war profits.

Uncle Sam's Spy Hunt

The campaign of the United States Government against spies and subversive agents under President Roosevelt's emergency proclamation will be carried on "in a sane and intelligent manner," J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has promised in an address to a group of 400 graduates of the National Police Academy at Washington. This is a gratifying attitude at the start of what otherwise might easily become a rather hysterical affair.

Presumably it may be taken as answering the fears voiced in an article in the Socialist Party organ, the Socialist Call, which accepts a report that the Department of Justice would use the aid of industrial private detective agencies in this drive. The Call envisages the Government as "falling for" the racket of the very outfits which the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee has exposed.

Mr. Hoover very wisely says, "We want no vigilantes, no super-patriots chasing down spies." He advises that citizens allow trained officers to trace down the cases and prepare the evidence. The public will warrantably have a great deal more confidence in this activity if the private detective agencies are left scrupulously out of it.

Another Corridor

In the light of Europe's desperate plight, brought about in a large measure by a neck of land that severed a province, it is interesting to note that there also is a Canadian "corridor" that sunders Alaska from the United States.

From every physical aspect this is very similar to the European case, yet how different, in an absolute contrast, are the relationships involved! Where the German-Polish frontier bristled with armaments, the American-Canadian boundary presents not a single sentry—not only along the imaginary line between the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia, but along the entire 3,000-mile border.

Only a few days ago Canadian and American citizens once more united their efforts to build a highway, by joint enterprise, across the Canadian "corridor," joining the United States and Alaska.

That there will be a highway from the United States to Alaska is a premise accepted by the interested citizens of Washington and British Columbia. Which of two or more proposed routes will be chosen will not be a matter of political chicanery but of engineering feasibility; not a matter of national rights or pre-eminence but of the greatest good for the greatest number; not a matter of military advantage of one nation over the other, but of the advancement for peaceful progress of "two nations side by side." "Corridor" problems, it seems, can be solved peaceably.

"Where Is My Home?"

Alec Newman, let us imagine, took his little family from Michigan, where he had worked several years as a machinist, to Nebraska to try his hand at farming and running a filling station. That didn't work out, and soon he was in serious straits. Nebraska, like many States, has a law that persons may not obtain local unemployment relief until they have lived in the State a year.

Leaving his wife and two children, he hitch-hiked to Connecticut and found work in an airplane motor factory. It was a good job, but he hesitated to send for Martha and the girls, since they had by now acquired residence in Nebraska, and if he should happen to get laid off it would be four years—lacking what time he had worked—before he could qualify for relief under the Connecticut laws.

This is an ordinary sample of the complications, which welfare workers are continually trying to unravel, in what are called the "settlement" laws of American States. These are codes which require a certain term of residence as a protection against tramps or roving indigents' becoming charges on the community.

Stranded transients become as hungry as anybody else. Somebody, on occasion, has to do something for them. Basically, a great many can be helped, and often most effectively, by the discovery for themselves that home in its truest meaning is a sense of peace which one takes with him wherever he goes—that it may be seemingly enhanced by favorable or familiar physical surroundings but is never dependent on them. But communities have on their side, too, something to express of the true sense of home and haven.

"Settlement" laws need to be administered with reason and possibly sometimes tempered with mercy. The American Public Welfare Association reports from its headquarters in Chicago that at least a dozen States have adopted working agreements with one another to make easier the transfer of certain classes of dependents from one State to another where they may be better cared for. Some States have made it possible for relief recipients to visit relatives without losing assistance.

These are helpful first steps. But they suggest that unless the settlement laws themselves can be modified or repealed the maze of technical regulations which may be built up through these agreements, permitting a certain practice with one State but not with another, may become even more intricate than the regulations they are intended to soften. Is this not, in fact, a fruitful field for some earnest work in bringing about a greater uniformity of State laws?

What one budgeteer can't figure out is why cold cash should burn a hole in his pocket.

Red Tide in the Baltic

More Russian gains from Germany's war on Poland are advertised in the agreement just negotiated by Russian and Estonian authorities. This agreement gives Russia several Baltic naval and air bases and provides for mutual assistance and for Russia's placing of a Red army of 25,000 in Estonia. It contains also verbal gestures toward Estonian sovereignty which is supposed to remain intact though the terms of the agreement appear to reduce Estonia practically to a Russian protectorate.

In one way the move is favorable to Germany: ice-free Estonian ports will now become available for Russian trade with the Third Reich, improving one route through which war supplies can reach Germany. But the price at which the Third Reich acquires this minor advantage appears to be high indeed. It is no less than the giving to Russia of a foothold which may well lead to Russian hegemony in the Baltic region.

This was obviously the aim of the Russians when they were angling with London for the right to impose guarantees on the Baltic States should an Anglo-Russian agreement be concluded. Russia's contention then was that unless such guarantees were imposed, Russia's position in that area could be jeopardized by Germany.

Russia today evidently is seeing to it that that position will not be jeopardized even by Germany. The pressures in the Baltic, though exercised chiefly by Russia at the moment, are so similar to those with which the Third Reich has disrupted other parts of Europe that it is possible even the Scandinavian neutral bloc will soon have to reconsider its joint policy of neutrality.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Wants World Court Arbitration

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What should be the role of the United States in the present conflict? I submit the following answer because I think it can at least serve as a basis for a more fundamental approach to the issues involved.

All must agree that communities live either in a state of individualistic chaos, where issues are determined by the strength and adroitness of the contestants, or of orderly submission to a central principle. This central power may vary from the personal will of a particular individual to an actual principle of acting for the common good. Human history is largely written in the growth of orderly community life over the whole sea of human activity. Submission to a central will marked the earliest and usual form of large scale community order. However, along with this grew the concept of a community governed by law. The nineteenth century witnessed the firm establishment of national order under one or the other of the methods described. The twentieth century will witness the establishment of world order under one of these methods or become one of those temporary troughs in the tide of human affairs such as the period following the fall of Rome.

I am certain that a majority of the American people would wish to see an orderly world in which productive activity can thrive. We must, then, seek to sponsor such a world. This calls for activity not passivity. No community has been able to free itself of personal-will order expressed by corrupt governmental practices, racketeering, and bigoted activity while its citizens maintained a "neutral" attitude toward those who sought to maintain the order of law and those who sought to establish the order of their personal wills. However, when the citizens have let it be known that they were on the side of legal procedure the grip of fear has been broken and the ruthless thought destroyed.

Let the Senate immediately ratify our adherence to the World Court. This would be followed by a message from the State Department declaring: that the United States supported legal procedure for the settling of international as well as national questions; that at an agreed time the warring nations should cease firing and prepare their cases for submission to the World Court; that the United States in co-operation with all nations desiring a peaceful constructive world will throw its whole moral and economic strength behind the nations thus submitting to law. JOHN P. THOMY

Elgin, Ill.

"Artificial Prosperity"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All during the World War the people of the United States lived in a fools' paradise of artificial prosperity, and devoted no thought whatever to the conditions that would confront them in the peace times to follow.

The severe and far-reaching implications of the change by the United States from world debtor to world creditor were not understood and nothing was done to enable the United States to function efficiently under its changed economic status.

The penalty the people of the United States, particularly the farmers, have paid for that neglect amounts to many billions of dollars.

By intelligently preparing for peace while the current struggle is making a shambles of Europe, the people of the United States might avoid much economic trouble in the years to come. New problems need to be studied, understood and solved, if the United States would avoid a more severe depression than that which has followed the World War. W. P.

New Orleans, La.

Daily Diet

Bodkins Kicks a Goal

I never had entirely forgotten Bodkins but it was reading Mr. Chips that brought him most recently to mind. In physical characteristics Bodkins resembled Mr. Chips not at all. But in their deep love of the classics, their faculty for remembering each boy by name, recalling their fathers and in some few cases their grandfathers before them, they were much alike. And like Chips, Bodkins had an understanding of his pupils not found in young instructors fresh out of college.

Bodkins, by the way, was not his real name. That was attached to him by his students who had heard him, in moments of excitement, exclaim, "Od's Bodkins!"

It was Bodkins' lot, in a college devoted to education for the world of commerce, to give courses calculated to cloak the graduate with the mantle of culture. I remember him best striding up and down the classroom waving an imaginary sword and comparing Diomedes, hero of the Trojan wars, to the Army football captain of the season, Chris Cagle. His description of Diomedes as not unlike a gladiator of the gridiron, who backed up the line and shouted encouragement to his mates, made him as real to me as any modern hero.

In addition to his famous "Classic Origins of Literature"—better known as E-23—Bodkins also gave a course on the "Appreciation of the Arts." This was especially popular with the students, for it gave full play to all of Bodkins' talents which included singing, whistling, playing a flute—maybe it was a piccolo—and illustrating the fundamentals of the ballet. Frequently he would astonish the class with a pirouette which must have compared favorably with one of Nijinsky's. Culture in the college of commerce came in concentrated form; so this course included appreciation of art, music, and the dance.

* * *

Vividly do I recall Bodkins as he entered the classroom for the final examination. He was not his usual jovial self that morning. Slowly, and with dignity befitting the occasion, he passed from row to row handing out blue books in which our answers were to be written. As he did so he hummed an air most somber. "Not like old Bodkins," I thought as he handed over the books for my row. Usually he whistled something gay such as "Molly on the Shore." Having made the rounds he walked solemnly to the platform, seated himself, rested his elbows on the flat-topped desk, and with head upon his hands surveyed the classroom.

"Well, my erudite young friends, do none of you recognize the musical theme for today's session?"

Not a voice was raised nor a hand lifted.

"That, my cultured students," he said impressively, "was the second movement of Tchaikovsky's great Pathetique Symphony. You may begin the exam."

* * *

I forgot to mention that one physical characteristic of Bodkins which made him a man apart was a full beard which they told me had once been red but now was snowy white. He was proud of his beard and I must say it was a distinguishing feature. His only reason for having it, he insisted, was to avoid shaving. He frequently chaffed members of his class, all clean-shaven, reminding them that he could sleep fifteen minutes longer than they in the morning because of it.

I recall one day when Bodkins and his beard nearly disrupted the class. We were meeting in one of the basement classrooms. During the progress of his lecture the attention of the students was diverted by the sudden appearance of a dirt-smooched face in the window at lawn level above. It was as quickly withdrawn. There was a muffled whispering and giggling outside and another little face, equally dirty, appeared grinning like the Cheshire cat. There was another consultation outside the window followed by more laughter when suddenly both faces appeared at once and two thin voices speaking as one shouted, "Oh, you Santa Claus!"

"Od's Bodkins," muttered our tutor as the class waited for his retort, "Discovered at last!" And with that a roar went up that must have been heard in the square a block away.

* * *

Bodkins was at his best when pacing up and down in front of the class, waving his long arms to illustrate and emphasize, or sitting on the table with his unwieldy legs dangling full length and swinging violently. It is legendary that one day while pacing back and forth he stumbled over the waste basket. He stopped his lecture, bent over, carefully restored the scattered pieces of paper to the basket, replaced it in its original position and continued. Presently he hit it again and once more repeated the process, leaving the class to its own devices while he righted matters. Since he made no attempt to move the basket from his path it was inevitable that sooner or later he would collide with it again.

This time Bodkins stopped his pacing and stood with arms akimbo surveying the damage. Finally he bent over, picked up the basket and the papers, strode to the platform, pushed the table and chair to one corner and placed the basket on the other. Then, backing slowly to the opposite corner against the blackboard, he once more surveyed the situation. Suddenly he emitted a shrill whistle, trotted across the platform and with the toe of his right foot—educated on the football field years ago—precipitated the basket over the heads of the class to the farthermost corner of the room. Then, dusting off his hands, he was heard to sputter, "There, drat you, lie there!" JOHN C. BOND

Mirror of World Opinion

God's Universality

In a very real sense, the war is a holy war. If I correctly interpret the ideals of democracy and those of the dictatorships, the conflict is between peoples who, on the whole, live by moral standards based upon belief and faith in God, and governments which deny God and are bent upon imposing godless standards upon the rest of the world, as they have attempted and to some extent succeeded in imposing them upon their own peoples.

The issue is a moral issue, first of all. There can be no choice between gods. There is but one God, and He is neither German nor British nor French nor American, but universal. He is the God of human liberty, the God under whom alone democracy can survive, without whose spirit moving in the hearts of men such freedom as man has achieved is doomed to perish.

My prayer that out of the present conflict may arise a realization of the poetic dream of a Parliament of Man, a federation of the world; the vision which men dreamed in 1919 and which was shattered by blind jealousy, bitter partisanship and ruthless greed.

And I hope that when and if that dream comes true we of America will awake to the realization that we, too, are a part of the Brotherhood of Man under God.—Frank Parker Stockbridge in *The Villager*, New York.

This Is No Joke

Kansas, a pioneering State in the cause of prohibition, is made the butt of many jokes because of its dry attitude. It is no joke, however, what Kansas has reaped as a result of its bone-dry law. In Kansas there are: Fifty-four counties without any insane; fifty-four counties without any feebleminded; ninety-six counties without any poorhouses; fifty-three counties without any persons in jail; fifty-six counties without any representatives in the State Penitentiary.—*Christian Observer.*

The Wide Horizon

Reading Behind the War

By Willard A. Heaps

Associate, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York

Readers are asking "What is the credo and program of Naziism?" They seek books containing analyses of Nazi ideology. The authoritative work is the "Nazi Primer: Official Handbook for Schooling the Hitler Youth;" translated from the original German with a preface by H. L. Childs (1938, Harper, $1.75). The Nazi theories of a pure German race, of sterilization of the unfit, of anti-Semitism, of a greater population, of territorial expansion, of economic self-sufficiency, and others are explained simply in this book of required reading for German youth. It is important because it offers the Nazi point of view and program as given by the Nazis themselves. Another "must" which should be required reading for every American is Lyman Bryson's "Which Way America: Communism, Fascism, Democracy" (1939, Harper, 60c) in which are described the German, Russian, Italian, and American ways of life. In its chapter on the German plan, Mr. Bryson, professor of adult education at Columbia University, traces simply and readably the genesis of the Nazi ideal and contrasts it with the democratic plan.

Still others are asking what the Nazis have intended doing. John C. deWilde's "Building the Third Reich" (World Affairs Pamphlets No. 5, June, 1939; Foreign Policy Association, 25c), attempts to explain the cause of anti-Semitism and traces the history and development of the political, economic and social phases of the Nazi State. Especially excellent is the explanation of the demand for "Lebensraum," more "living space," a seemingly basic essential to Germany's future security. Also excellent is Shepard Stone's "Shadow Over Europe: the Challenge of Nazi Germany" (Headline Books, Foreign Policy Association, 1938, 25c) which, though written before the seizure of Czechoslovakia, is still one of the best accounts of the background of the Third Reich and its plans.

Reading Der Führer's "Mein Kampf" (1939, Reynal, $3), the reader is today amazed by the fulfillment of the prophecies contained therein and the brazenness of future plans. This is the book written by Hitler while he was in prison and is essential to an understanding of his personality and actions.

Criticisms of Naziism are plentiful, the latest three being Hermann Rauschning's "Revolution of Nihilism" (1939, Alliance Book Co-operative and Longmans Green, $3), Ernest Hambloch's "Germany Rampant" (1939, Carrick and Evans, $2.50), and Franz Borkenau's "New German Empire" (1939, Viking, $2). Undoubtedly the best work of its kind is Nora Waln's "Reaching for the Stars" (1939, Little Brown, $3), in which the author, having lived in Germany for four years and honestly and compassionately describing what she observed there, expresses the belief that in the hearts of eighty million Germans there is a growing spirit of revolt.

* * *

Still again, renewed attention is being paid to the essential meaning of that much-abused word, Democracy. Lyman Bryson's "Which Way America," already referred to, contains a simple, straightforward and praiseworthy definition, and excellent contrasts with Fascism, Naziism and Communism. Walter Lippmann's article, "The American Destiny" in the June 5, 1939, issue of Life is a classic discussion. For the more serious readers there is Eduard Benes' "Democracy, Today and Tomorrow" (1939, Macmillan, $3), in which the former President of Czechoslovakia defends the democratic philosophy and gives a general forecast of its probable development.

The observer may ask, "There is much talk of the contrast between the democratic and totalitarian States. Just what is the difference between the one-party superstates such as Italy, Germany, and Russia, and the political and social democracy of the United States?" A book aiming to answer this question by comparative treatment is Merle E. Tracy's "Our Country, Our People, and Theirs" (1938, Macmillan, $1.75). The author is editor of Current History.

Finally, puzzled and confused observers will be asking, "What does the European crisis mean to us in America? How should we meet the challenge to democracy?" Designed specifically for such questioners is "Calling America," the February, 1939, issue of Survey Graphic (1939, Harper, $1), wherein twenty-eight distinguished writers from Europe and America under the special editorship of Raymond Gram Swing cover the crisis more completely than most books.

* * *

During the first week of the European war it was estimated that attendance at moving-picture theaters was reduced 40 per cent because patrons preferred to remain at home close to the radio dials awaiting further developments. Censorship is even now in full swing. Radio stations have already been asked by the National Association of Broadcasters to shun war news bias and to "play down" the emotional presentation of news.

Propaganda has already attained utmost importance and will continue to be used by all sides. Newspaper accounts tell of flights by British planes over Germany distributing millions of pamphlets inciting the German people to revolution. In this welter of propaganda, what is the challenge to the individual? Simply that of immediately acquiring a sensitivity to propaganda and of adopting an attitude of calm analysis.

An excellent publication is Clyde R. Miller's "How to Detect and Analyze Propaganda" (Town Hall Pamphlet, February 20, 1939, Town Hall, 123 West 43d St., New York City, 25c) in which the author, Secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, discusses the seven common propaganda devices or appeals to the emotions, how they are employed and how they may be discovered.

Now more than ever before readers need to approach the printed page with calm spirits and cool heads. Facts need to be weighed and tested more scrupulously than before. Readers may thus feel that they have genuinely utilized their democratic right—the right of hearing both sides of the case and forming their own judgments and opinions.

Second of Two Articles on "Reading on the Crisis"

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

Solve Your Autumn Wardrobe Problems With Suits—Types for All Occasions

In Interesting Woolens—Worn With Hats Fashionably Queer

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost every need in the wardrobe of an active woman can be solved this autumn and winter by a suit of one kind or another.

For country wear the mix-or-match formula continues and is so familiar that it does not need description. With these interchangeable medleys of plain and patterned woolens and tweeds are worn sweaters or man-tailored shirts and classic felt hats.

The commuting and travel suit is more precisely tailored. Its shoulders are squarer, its waistline more suppressed, its skirt slimmer. The mix motif is not so dominant, though two materials can still be contrasted if that pleases the taste of the wearer. Tweeds, woolens, men's suitings, wool-and-rayon mixtures and camel's hair all elbow each other about for preference.

Such suits are assembled with softer shirts. Helen Cookman has designed some in natural linen of a rough and gauzy texture that are new and attractive. Wool jersey and jersey with a mixture of rabbit's hair, rayon-and-wool materials, crepes, and tie silks all fit into the picture. Moreover, accompanying hats are privileged to be fashionably queer! Pill-boxes with hair-enveloping snoods, turbans with high front knotting, small berets, and narrow boat-shaped toques posed low over the right eyebrow and with back "interest" in the form of some kind of drapery, are entirely congenial.

For Commuters

A second type of suit falls into the commuter's category, composed of a dress and jacket. We have seen one of these which seemed particularly desirable, a brown cashmere frock companioned by a box jacket in taupe-and-brown striped tweed, that rang a welcome change on the skirt-and-blouse alliance. The same accessories that are appropriate for the latter, build out with decorum the dress and coat.

Three-piece suits enter with a rush at the opening of the football season and remain after its close, ensembles of great practical usefulness. They merely add a top coat to an ensemble of skirt, blouse, and jacket or of dress and jacket, the long coat being of the same material as the one or the other and perhaps lined with the contrasted goods. Rough, nubby tweeds are in favor, many of them diagonals, in brown, plum, green, rust, or mist-blue, and this color is the clue for the shirt. Perpendicular pockets, two on the hips and two high on the bodice, are smart. Fur trimming may be separate or attached.

Hats With Muffs

The stole is a sponsored garment and leads to the tuxedo trimming, but various neckpieces and placements are expressive of this individualistic autumn. Reefers, redingotes and box coats with straight fronts and flared backs offer themselves for this purpose. Hats and muffs of the fur that is worn elsewhere are warm and flattering. For occasions that necessitate an umbrella, acquire one, if you like amusing fads, whose handle is covered with a matching pelt. They are very much up-to-the-minute.

On Your Feet a Lot?
then read this:

If it's necessary for you to be on your feet a lot each day . . . walking or standing . . . it's vital that your shoes fit perfectly. These lightweight Cantilevers give you perfect, custom-like fit . . . they cushion your feet in comfort. Try on a pair today. See how wonderful they feel...how truly smart they look! Other styles $6.75 to $10.75.

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BOSTON

More Dramatic Ensembles For Formal Noon or Dinner Wear

Lavishly Executed With Very Feminine Trimmings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The suits we have described above are those which the office worker and the business executive, too, will find to be excellent standbys. Until dinner time they are not likely to need anything more elaborate. On the other hand, society women may require for lunches those very much more dramatic ensembles on which fashion has lavished a great diversity of ideas, executing them in soft materials and caressing them with very feminine trimmings.

Soft, smooth woolens, duvetyn, broadcloth, wool velours, beaver-cloth, bengaline, and stiff silks are manipulated to express the hour-glass figure. Square shoulders and curved hips throw the waist into slim retreat. Trimmings on the hipline are part of this diplomacy; double pocket flaps, bulky fur pockets and other details are placed at the strategic point of hip assertion, as if to proclaim the dominance of the swerved line.

Fullness at the Back

The movement of skirt fullness to the back is conspicuous and in some models shirred panels and looped drapery create an elevation which calls for a special adjustment in the jacket. A wide flare like that of a riding jacket may take care of it or a peplum or a low-dipped basque section with an accommodating fullness.

Tiered skirts are also new and, of course, different in feeling, for they are composed of two flounces that hang in even fullness all the way around. In a Molyneux model these are stiffened by wire hoops. Skirts built up on corselet belts express again the pinched-in waist. Straight skirts also are shown.

Knuckle-Length Jackets

New is the jacket of wrist- or knuckle-length, and it appears in several silhouettes, including capes. Nevertheless, peplum, waistline, and hipline jackets are still smart and boleros persist.

These shorter garments are more often associated with dresses than with skirts and blouses, and they leave great freedom in the development of the bustle back.

Bureau of Fashion Trends

1—Beaver has returned in all its smooth elegance. This stunning toque is designed with a smart forward cuff of real beaver. Crown and high bow trim of felt in the new autumn shade of French cognac (light rust). By G. Howard Hodge. Huge muff to match. 2—Ermine evening wrap with back fullness hanging from a yoke. The four-loop bow at the neck, the thirty-two-inch length, and huge pillow muff originated in Paris, but were developed by master craftsmen for American trade. Worn over an iceberg blue satin dress with shirring and drapery in front, smooth hipline, and massed fullness in the back of the skirt. 3—Soft wool traveling suit with proper back fullness, small waistline, and nicely squared shoulders. Velveteen collar, cuffs, and patch pockets for trimming; and a simple black dress. Sally Victor's dashing little hat, with feathers and bows making a little snood in the back. 4—The flash of bright red is everywhere, and is used for the full circular skirt of this lightweight woolen suit. The top of the dress is black; so is the short nipped-in jacket. Black hat with red stitching and ribbon from Sally Victor. 5—Suit shoe in all-black suede with medium heel squared off in the back and a square toe stressed by interesting gray stitching, which is repeated on the naïve instep loop.

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New York Shop, 417 Park Avenue

Daytime Fabrics Are Developed in Many Soft Weaves

Tweeds and Velvets Are Popular Suitings, While the Rayon Combinations Offer Abundant Variety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Daytime dresses, particularly casual dresses and, again, formal dinner dresses, are developed in soft fabrics. It is odd that these two types, spaced by a long stretch of hours and representing different moods and different functions, should choose similar mediums of expression, but so it is.

Supple woolens are favorites for the flared silhouettes that swing through business hours and minor diversions and for the slim sheaths that give distinction to the dinner hour.

Porous and Crepy Weaves

Porous and crepy weaves are to the fore; wool jersey is an excellent medium for drapery; wool with a duvetyn face is high style and somewhat formal. Hand-screened woolens are new and present some unusual designs. One seen by the writer showed a scarlet ground and against it in black the sharp, broken lines of barbed wire, making a very nice pattern. Pottery motifs are developed in two tones against a background in a third tone of the same color. Another new idea in woolens is to issue them in series, each member of a group having a different weight but all of them made of the same wools and in the same colors. The purpose is to carry the fabric right through an ensemble, from light-weight bodice to heavier skirt and heaviest coat, not forgetting the textures from which accessories can be fashioned.

Checks Popular

Checks are popular in all the yarns and in many weaves. Indeed one such pattern often involves several weaves. This is apparent in block checks in which one weave is diagonal, the other straight. Over-checking in fancy yarns on solid or two-color grounds, with big, multi-colored slub yarn, in relief, gives bold effects, excellent for sports. Broken checks carry over-checks in mohair loops or knotted rayon fibre. Shadow checks are superimposed on jacquard weaves. Concentric checks occur on woolens whose reverse is a mixture. New-looking are checks longer than they are broad, made to give taller effects.

Luscious Colors

These types of patterning create opportunity for stimulating color harmonies. One attractive example seen wore a pale green ground and was checked off in blue, red, yellow, grey and a second tone of green. Checks in two shades of green against a raspberry ground were also attractive and an unusual and lovely effect was produced by a pattern in brown and stone against lemon.

Stripes and cords in novelty spacings are attractive in combination with checks and plaids or with plain goods.

Tweeds are appearing in lighter weights this season and not many worsteds are on the market. Llama and rabbit's hair mixtures are popular suitings, and everywhere one sees effects worked out with dyed yarns so used as to be component parts of the fabric yet played-up for themselves.

Velvet this season is conspicuous among suiting materials. It is employed for tailleurs with 26-inch jackets bound in grosgrain; for redingote suits and for two-piece tunic ensembles, the widely-flaring tunic of velvet being worn over a slim skirt of wool or silk crepe. Reversible mattelassés in treebark surface-effects and also woven in small patterns give new aspects to costumes.

Stressing Stripes

Gabardine is a favorite material for long bodices. Its popularity is logical in a season that stresses ribbed surfaces and striped weaves. Diagonal, herringbone, bayadere, perpendicular and horizontal stripes all crisscross the fashion horizon, but most striking are the novelty arrangements employing different widths and groupings, in a multitude of colors.

Corduroys are smart for sports. They are at their best in parchment-color or pale beige and worn with brown leather accessories. Spun rayon in yarn-dyed flannel types create excellent fabrics for country wear, which are washable. Rayon materials woven with angora hair are offered in football colors.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

Nights in Black and Scarlet

Velvet Capes, Lined With Red for Evening Dates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Capes are popular as evening wraps because they accommodate without prejudice the numerous strongly contrasted silhouettes of the formal hours. Velvet and wool are their smartest materials, and all-black with a reversible side of bonfire-red flannel is the latest enthusiasm.

Copies of riding jackets are novelties on the evening horizon. They, too, are of black velvet lined with red flannel and true to their prototypes, are cut with trim shoulders, narrow revers, slim, fitted waists and a long flare over the hips, making them hospitable to bustles.

Wraps with contrasting tops and skirts are fashioned of bengaline and velvet in the hourglass mold. Double-breasted bengaline bodices, suppressed at the waist to minimum inches, rush at a wild tangent into immense skirts. These dual-minded coats wear small velvet collars and cuffs and big black velvet buttons.

Other models are developed in wool gabardine, camelhair and plaid silk jersey. The latter are very young and spirited.

White ermine is used for evening jackets that hang straight but free of the body, midway to the knees. Long full sleeves and collars that give the effect of yokes, are characteristic. Fur wraps which use two pelts, one for the body and another for sleeves, are interesting and the insertion of a velvet corsage in a long fur coat for evening labels it 1939-40.

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Legion of Honor Inspired

The Legion of Honor has inspired military details in braidings and epaulettes for wool suits and frocks for day wear. Full-hooded capes flare and average 16 to 17 inches from the ground.

International Silk Guild; Frederick Bradley

The sub-deb will like this silk chiffon party dress done in panels of two tones of blue. The high-waisted bodice is draped with a V neck and has a bustle bow back. The full skirt is held out by a rayon taffeta slip.

1880, Modern Version

The reborn 1880 styles are pruned and clipped to the point where bustles dwindle to mere bows, and hips are tightened. Some dresses and coats feature tightly swathed hips, accentuating a lowered waist line.

Coats Crown the Fashion Stage

They Simulate Suits! Go Into Reverse! Are Slimming. Boxy. With Brown the Darling of Colors.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Coats are news this fall; even in sports type some models are without precedent in fashion history. For instance, has it ever been previously recorded that coats were so designed as to simulate suits composed of skirt and jacket? These suit coats in their spectator interpretations are modish for traveling and street wear—for any occasion when the suit they emulate would be properly worn.

They are usually composed of contrasted or companion materials, the jacket being, let us say, of plaid, check, or stripe, the flared skirt of a plain fabric that picks up one color in the patterned goods, or this scheme may be reversed. The jacket is most often of hipbone length and the front and back may be stitched to the skirt portion leaving the sides loose to enhance the illusion, or the joining may be all-around but higher up so that the entire bottom is free.

Another new figure is cut by boxy toppers of chinchilla cloth, once dedicated to small boys. Such coats in navy, brown, or black are frequently lined with that furious red courted by the present mode and named impartially firemen's-, bonfire-, and paprika-red.

Reversible Toppers

Dated also are toppers of a reversible mohair, a pile fabric that looks like lambskin. Their reverse is likely to be a scarlet plaid or a pine-green worsted gabardine or a flecked tweed and they are very warm and surprisingly light.

Swanky street coats are made with sleek set-in midriff girdles and skirts whose back fullness suggests the bustle influence. Others wear their fullness all around or in the back and front with the hips kept flat—as flat, that is, as the new corset permits.

Distinguishing Details

Reefers, redingotes, and boxy models vary from their prototypes by distinguishing details of this season's vintage. Perpendicular pockets with pipings of red flannel, repeated on other edges and perhaps in a facing, can be counted as contemporary features, as can also short lapels, high, mounted collars, yoke effects, attached hoods and flap pockets posed on each hip that do reverence to a curve we have for many seasons sedulously suppressed. The lavish use and the novel placement of fur trimmings are also symbols of our contemporary elegance, so widely acclaimed. Instead of huddling our shoulders and chins in cozy pelts we now wear them as peplums, plastrons, bandings.

Tweeds, twills, bouclés, rough weaves, some slubbed and some in ondé or petit point patterns, printed woolens in necktie motifs, needlepoint frieze and velveteen are a few of the competitors in the fabric pageant.

In true country coats long, hairy materials are smart and huge plaids in brilliant colors are manipulated to mold the figure into the approved redundant curves.

The Brown Brothers

Black always outsells every other color, but brown is the darling of fashion this fall. True brown, red brown, "deer"-brown (taupe) blue-green mixtures, Venetian-orange in flecked and patterned goods and in the same types of fabric pink with vintage and olive with violet create an extremely interesting color display. "Robinhood" duets of brown and forest-green are delightful, while the charm of scarlet is truly astonishing. The hue in the ways it is used does not seem blatant or glaring, but appears illuminated and vital and it animates the colors with which it is allied, causing even black to vibrate.

Gold embroidery is the highlight of this new dining ensemble. It covers the front of the white knit jumper, zippered to the throat, which is worn with a black velvet skirt or culotte. The jumper comes in black, too. From Makanna, Inc.

Gray kidskin coat—charming, saucy, irresistible with its becoming neckline and perky bow. It is an adaptation from Schiaparelli; its length, 40 inches. The off-the-face hat of matching fur is also trimmed with a perky bow. From Jays.

Rainbow-Shod

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Satin slippers dyed to match the costume have returned as an evening style. Equally good are classic pumps, cut all in one piece, that fit like the proverbial glove and much better than most actual gloves, done in gold and silver kidskin. A new so-called "envelope" heel has been designed, formed out of the material of the quarter, which is carried down over the heel and drawn up through the shank. There is an interesting sandal of black velvet, merely a band above the sole and a lacing of gold kid that extends up and up the ankle in the Greek cothurn style.

The cothurn is the vogue in evening sandals. Indeed, these are scarcely more than a thin sole with an instep band and the spiral ankle coilings, for which various dainty materials are used.

Kidskin in some importations is treated with a metallic luster which gives it the effect of lamé.

The pastel colors, such as petal-blue, Capri-pink, sunny yellow, sea-blue, Bali-coral, Parma-rose, tropic-lime, Aloha-violet, are those in which youth will dance its way to rapture this winter. Two brilliant hues, soldier red and bright blue, are also sponsored.

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It's a Scarf Year! We Wear Fur Ones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Scarves, which form so important an item of the ensemble, are seen in a variety of materials this autumn, ranging from oil silk to fur. The oil silk three-corner scarf is a continuation of the oil silk hood, cape, and umbrella, but looks equally in keeping in conjunction with the fashionable fish-net turbans. The nature of the texture gives a particularly attractive sheen to the soft colors in which the scarves are being shown. The fur scarf will be worn with suits and tailored coats. It is long and straight and drapes becomingly.

BLACK SUEDE
the fall fashion note
Dramatic black dominates autumn handbags, with suede achieving a new and greater importance. Silhouettes are smaller, more feminine—many with sculptured, tucked or softly gathered detailing...These five style sophisticates are Koret originals—doubly famous this fall because of their unbelievable perfection of craftsmanship and materials. Koret and other Shreve bags priced from $5 upward.
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The Bag Must Fit the Costume

In Fact This Is True of All Your Accessories

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The accessories one selects to carry and wear with one's clothes are as important as the clothes one buys to wear with one's accessories. In fact, maybe even more so. For surely nobody can deny that the wrong kind of accessories can ruin an otherwise smart outfit. By wrong, we mean a too fussy little bag, too much jewelry, too many flowers, or gloves that are far too fancy. In other words every inch of your accessory wardrobe must be selected with some definite costume in mind. Or vice versa; but the time and purpose of the ensemble must be considered.

Naturally the handbag you carry with a smart afternoon-in-town ensemble is far different from the one you select to tuck down into the generous pocket of your polo coat. In the latter case you of course try to tuck everything into a medium size pocketbook; on the idea of the leather one carried by the man who comes to your backdoor to sell you vegetables. Roomy as far as change and bills and a license are concerned; but it will hold no more. In colored patent leather.

A far cry from this purse is the two-in-one handbag we saw at the same counter in a shop on lower Boylston Street, for here is a bag that sounds like a trunk in comparison. Yet it's really not so tremendous. Perfectly flat, it can be tucked under your arm just like any other envelope bag, or if you like you can clutch onto the bracelet handle that's fastened to one end, and made festive with a bit of gold metal trimming.

The bag itself is one large envelope affair, with a smaller envelope affair right on the outside. Which makes it notoriously accommodating; the idea being that a woman actually needs the things she puts in the outside purse. And when she needs them she's in a hurry, so they're all there in one purse for her. However, women insist on carrying the makings of a small dressing-room, plus a sample of dress goods to be matched in thread, one cuff-link to be repaired, and endless other items. So all this stuff goes into the larger purse, and there you are; with everybody very happy! Of black antelope.

Gloves and belts are often fraught with the same interest. Meaning that they often have the same detail as far as fashion goes, and are meant to go together. A black suéde belt trimmed in a scroll design in gold kid is matched by black suéde gloves with the same trimming. Not to be worn with sport clothes, of course, but with a simple gown, they aren't "too much."

Luxury Fashions

The luxury movement in fashions was seen at the Paris openings in full-length evening coats of silver fox, and black ermine and sealskin capes and jackets paillette embroidered in tinsel colors.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

Fur Hats That Match, High Toques, and Formal Felts Top Us Off

Chin Straps, Snoods, Quills, and Bows Are Plentiful, With a Style for Every Face

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Millinery continues its evolutionary progress with new forms constantly appearing. The most definite departure we have seen from the dominant 1939-'40 types was a Cloche—or, rather, in up-to-date parlance, it showed the Cloche "influence." I can compare it only to one of those graceful, fluted glass bowls that Sweden and Finland produce. Translated into a hat it was, of course, inverted, and the rippled brim of black velour was soft against the face, while the shallow crown was supported on a bandeau in the old-time manner. The effect of a certain height, then, appeared to grow from within rather than to be a matter of exterior altitude, as is the case with the conical, brimless hats and also with the towering crowns that rise from draped brims. It was a wearable model, not dashing and yet distinctive.

The Phrygian cap has received a prestige acceptance, and is smart for young faces and neat coiffures. Usually it complies with the "bustle influence" by a discreet, upstanding bow with long, wide, fringed ends descending to the nape.

The easy popularity that mesh snoods have achieved, owing to the facility with which they can be used to express high style on merchandise of inferior excellence, may prove their undoing. Although they appear still on many of the most authoritative hats, particularly pill-boxes, there are signs that the bustle theme in millinery is undergoing a change. Other mediums are being more and more used to express it and include not only the architecture of the hat itself and the draping of its material into the very nape of the neck, but also low-sweeping ribbons and long, narrow velvet streamers.

From the point of view of anchoring funny little hats on the head, the chin strap and the forehead strap are newer than snoods and not yet popularized to their detriment. They may be merely what their name implies, or, when they are brought under the chin, they can muffle the throat with clustered bows or beard it with fringes.

The toque that is crushed down over one eyebrow and trimmed high and thick with ribbon bows, fabric loops, and flowers or ostrich tips; or which is pointed forward with belligerent quills, remains a becoming and wearable type. The turban with its very long back and high-twisted front is not only smart but the most comfortable headgear imaginable for all day, winds, and travel. Profile berets give a joyous lilt to a countenance and send one off in the right mood for celebrating an occasion. Off-the-face flares are flattering to a charming face. Every countenance this season can find the line that suits it. They are dynamic lines, swooping, curveting lines that heighten personality.

Fur hats that match whatever other furs one wears are going to capture and corner the winter millinery mode. Hats entirely of fur, hats trimmed with fur, will send us running to shops where we can buy coats to match them! Leopard is very effective and usually simply modeled to show its handsome markings. Persian—brown and black—even beaver and Alaska seal are employed, being now so soft that they lend themselves to draping. Dyed fitch is sometimes used to face a profile brim.

Felt is more formal this winter than it has been for several seasons, and the old-fashioned beaver felt has returned to favor. Velvet, important in the entire fashion picture, plays a prominent role in millinery. Wool fabrics are very attractively manipulated and the smart silk and rayon weaves, particularly the ribbed and corded surfaces are occasionally invoked.

Ray Jones. Universal Pictures

A beret pillbox of red beaver and felt makes smart contrast to a black velvet afternoon dress. Soft quills of gray dotted with white are twisted straight at the front. Designed by Frank Borel.

Turkish Toes Win Devotees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the shoe department of a large store Turkish toes were recently being featured, those funny toes that turn up like the prow of a canoe. Women were trying them on in large numbers and they all seemed pleased by the manner in which they apparently shortened their feet. The black suède in which they were executed contributed, too, to the diminishing effect. In such models Cinderella's tiny feet would have shrunken to invisibility!

All the Rage—Buttons!

Buttons are all the rage today: elaborate like some fairy king's hoard, they are fashioned of dull gold, silver, or either one of the precious metals, studded with amethysts, turquoise, or tiny brilliants. When a dress is thus ornamented, it is worn plain, devoid of any additional jewelry. If the dress is plain, the necklace—heavy and antique-looking—is usually the answer to the costume jewelry problem.

One can do wonders with belts by way of dressing up a monotone frock. This young girl plays a color tune on her wool crepe dress with Criterion's bright suede belt with its attractive cartwheel buckle. The matching brooch may be worn either on the dress or pertly on her hat. From Jordan Marsh.

We Step Out Of Our Family Albums

Schiaparelli has established the "family album" styles as leaders in her fall collection. She brings to life the beauties of three decades, ranging from 1880 to 1910. She makes frocks with aprons and draped overskirts for daytime, and with bustles and bustle bows for evening. Around the shoulders she throws capes bunched at the back to permit bustles to escape below. All this she does with a clever modern touch to suit the girl of today who in these frocks may take on the air and graces of her mother and grandmother with the greatest of ease.

Accent on Wool

Maggy Rouff models accent wool in pilot cloth, cheviots, angora, and striped jersey and speckled tweeds. Duvetyn is a favored wool material for evening frocks.

Gábor Eder

Laskin Mouton-Beaver, a new supple featherweight fur with the exact appearance of sheared beaver in color and texture, fashions this full-length coat with squared shoulders, ample back fullness and set-in pockets. A practical, inexpensive, good looking fur for anyone who wants a smart looking fur coat without spending much money. From I. J. Fox.

The Humble Skunk, Esq.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is never too late to achieve importance—not if you are a fur-bearing animal. The skunk, once bad boy of the woods, now travels in style, or permits his pelt to do so, with the foxes and the beavers and the lynxes. Who does not remember the bulky coats for sports purposes to which the then unfashionable skunk contributed the best that he had? But now to his best, furriers have contributed their best, too, and the result is a supple skin, fashioned according to the latest technics into garments for the style parade.

Jackets are now featured and assembled with costumes whose silhouettes and styling leave nothing to be desired.

And Wear It With Burnt Sugar

Favored winter colors are subtle browns, greens, dark reds, odd blues, with black definitely restored to the smart color scheme.

Bustles, Bows, and Peplums Even on Our Blouses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The backward look has even extended to blouses this season. For bustles, bows, peplums, and back fullness mark many of the new blouses and jacket blouses for wear both with tailored and dressmaker suits. This should really prove to be a good wardrobe boost, since blouses such as these help create a dressy effect when we remove our suit jacket for a day of hard work at the office.

From the classic tailored blouse to the dressy suit version, details are softened this fall with dressmaker touches of shirrings, cordings, tuckings, and pleatings. Those who like added warmth with their light weight suit and do not favor a sweater, will welcome the soft woolen and jersey blouses in the classic shirt silhouette. Jacket-like blouses, some of them as casual as actual lumberjackets, are being shown in vintage tones in moire taffeta, silks, and satins. Scottish plaids are also plentiful in wools, silks, and taffetas. Mannish shirts, which recall mother's shirtwaist days, are offered for the strictly tailored suit in soft pastels such as dusty rose and powder blue, and in the darker fall shades.

Tailored blouses are also being worn with slacks for lounging. Combining blouses with dressy skirts to make a costume or dress is a smart ensembling practice for the budgeteer.

Fur Shoes to Match

One Paris designer is showing fur shoes to accompany fur coats. Outstanding are a leopard coat and shoes.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

Links and Studs In Massive Designs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jewelry, such as watch chains, key chains, bill clips, tie holders, cuff links, studs are massive in design and make use of two-toned metals or two-toned stone settings, which split the stones diagonally and then set them together as one.

This idea makes square forms logical and we find them in studs, cuff links and various gadgets. Heavy links in two metals are characteristic or in one metal and a plastic tortoiseshell. Whatever can be initialed is thus ornamented in diamond-shaped cut-out letters, also in two metals or at least two tones of the same metal. Cameos are cut in contrasted colors.

Leather jewelry is attractive for sports wear, and for chains is designed in big links of contrasted leathers.

New Sports Jacket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A new style of jacket has been launched in the West End. Fronts are made with two holes and buttons set higher than usual. It may be described as another version of the three button coat, minus the lowest button. There is an opening between collar and lapel instead of the pointed style. Lower pockets have no flaps and there is the usual outside breast pocket. One button on cuffs and sleeves.

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The man at the wheel is wearing a crush, or lightweight, Stetson in gray, with a casual camelshair topcoat. His friend has chosen a regular weight of the same make to go with his pin-stripe business suit. Men's hats these days take a leaf from women's styles in the matter of color range and color names. More conservative, of course; but you may wear any one of five or six colors in hats alone. Aintree is new this year, a soft tone between a brown and a green. Others are caribou gray, sky gray, tyrolean green, afghan brown (a dark tone), poplar (a light green), and jade. Stetson calls these International Colors. From Ready's Men's Shop.

For Casual or Formal Wear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lowered crowns and widened brims of the fall and winter hats will cause the dandy to replace the model in which he looked so handsome last winter. He will try a tapered crown and decide that one can get used to anything. His wardrobe will need a snap-brim model with a raw-edge brim of modish width; and a Cavalier for his most casual suits and occasions; and a Homburg for evenings when he takes HER to dinner or the play. Or if he has had a good many Homburgs, he can correctly vary the type by choosing a black Lord's hat with up-turned, raw-edge brim and pinched crown. If he is an addict of the bowler, he may look at himself several times before he purchases this year's model, of the yeoman type, which has a very full crown and narrow brim, not easy for all men to wear. This hat being incorrect with a dinner coat has a decided disadvantage over the Homburg and the black Lord's models.

The brim and the band speak of function. The turn-down line is informal, the up-turned comparatively formal. The raw edge bespeaks a casual attitude; the silk-bound edge a ceremonious one, the welt edge a regard for the proprieties together with a liberal mind. Bands grow narrower as the burdens of formality decrease.

Bronze Is News

Bronze is a new and sponsored color for lightweight felt hats and can be assembled with blue and Lovat suits as well as with the browns and tans, if the theme is consistently developed in all the accessories. Green and blue hats are available in more than one tone. Softly luminous felts and those with silky textures are exciting interest.

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Light Luggage Pleases Men Who Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With air travel increasing by leaps and bounds, luggage manufacturers are devoting their best efforts to making lighter weight impedimenta for flying travelers.

One Boston shop is proudly showing a new 24-inch suitcase for men that combines the best features of various past designs. The bag is of sun-tan cowhide stitched with heavy white linen thread. One feature is the extended edge at the sides; it looks rather like the edge of a man's shoe and is claimed to wear as well. The sides of the bag are soft, and taper up toward the handle, eliminating the top bulge that makes a bag uncomfortable to carry. It is lined with the same leather. Designed to carry two suits on hangars, the bag is very compact with a compartment for shoes, underwear and pajamas, and another one for shirts and ties. The folding arrangement for the suits is simple and eminently practical. In all, a bag beautiful in line and leather, and surprisingly lightweight. Equipped with a Sesamee lock.

Holds Everything

One of the slickest toilet article cases for men is carried by this same shop. A zipper case of English leather, sun-tan color, it is small enough for a man to put in his pocket when going to the Pullman washroom. It takes up correspondingly little room in a grip, yet it holds everything a man needs in the way of shaving set, comb, streamline brush, nail file, tooth paste, toothbrush holder. A welcome feature is the waterproof lining that is not rubbery.

Leather may soon have to look to its laurels in the luggage field, for metal has entered the lists with streamlined cases of great beauty and utility. The Halliburton Air-Metal Travel Case provides a luggage ensemble made of a high strength aluminum alloy that is claimed to have many advantages over other materials. The first such case was manufactured to order by an aircraft company to meet Erle P. Halliburton's need for a bag that would adequately protect his clothes from the alternate damp and dust of the tropics. Now these gleaming silver cases are available in various sizes for either men or women. Duralumin, the base metal that forms the cases, is a development of the original airplane metal first used in the building of Zeppelins. It scientifically combines lightness of weight with extremely high tensile strength, hardness of surface with resistance to corrosion, adaptability to beauty of tone and line.

For the Executive

One of the smaller models in this line is a nifty little bag designed for the business man who makes frequent overnight trips to New York. The top of the case is fitted out like a brief case, with a compartment for papers, and places for calendar, stamps, pencils, and memo book. Room for pajamas, dressing gown, slippers, and toilet articles in the other side. Closed, it may be used as a hard-surface writing "desk." As modernly handsome a piece of luggage as anyone could ask for, especially for the airplane traveler.

Modern luggage for modern travel—Halliburton Air-Metal Travel Cases that are lightweight and very durable. Duralumin, an aluminum alloy, is the base metal that forms the cases. Because of this base and their precision manufacture, in which huge dies in large presses stamp the cases from single sheets, no bulging or warping is possible, it is claimed. Such bags are practical for any kind of travel; in appearance they match the most streamlined of modern airliners.

Semi-Sports Wear Correct for the Office

Shoulders Squarer, Trousers Pleated at the Belt. Topcoats Have Set-In Sleeves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the United States semi-sports wear is correct for the office. Suits of tweed, cheviot, flannel, shetland, sharkskin, worsted, the jackets cut with a certain informality. An extreme example of this style is the longer jacket with square fronts. Single- and double-breasted types are both approved, the double-breast being younger and more casual in effect, the single-breast more slimming.

Shoulders tend toward squareness, but not so positively that they must run the gamut of unbecoming lines in order to express the vogue. Trousers are smaller at the bottom than they were last fall, and are pleated at the belt. Most waistcoats carry two or three buttons, and the last which is pushed through the hole is placed somewhat lower on the waistline than formerly. Indeed, there is quite a story now in button placement. It indicates a trend in design toward giving height and slenderness to the figure. An example of this can be seen in a waistcoat of single-breasted type with six buttons, all of which are closed, and the use of four buttons on a single-breasted jacket.

Weaves

Herringbone, diagonal and pin stripes, pin checks, overplaids and vague, indistinguishable weaves are smart. All the browns, including crotal; blues; that blue-green called Lovat, and grey are top colors, but patterns blend the effects.

Although many men prefer white shirts, those that are striped in single colors or in graduated tones or corded with cluster stripes or given lustre by satin ones are better sponsored. Collars, whether attached or separate, have a wide flare. Madras and broadcloth almost monopolize the fabric story.

Although neckties patterned in stripes in various arrangements and color combinations are the largest sellers, those in solid tones of copper, old-gold, straw and blue-gray with or without spaced designs, are very new and have prestige importance. Satin and rep are good winter materials, but surahs and foulards in spaced motifs or Paisley effects continue to sell throughout the season.

Lisle and silk hosiery are both appropriate for town wear, and combinations of wool-and-silk are good-looking and warm in snappy weather. Similar patterns run through the entire range, plaids and checks, stripes and two-toned ribs, with or without clocks.

Topcoats

Topcoats have a dated look this fall. The English coverts are pushing their way in strongly, although tweeds and cheviots are too valuable to be dislodged. The silhouette shows a looser fit, knee-length, wider skirts and set-in sleeves. Military collars, lapels rolled to the second button, flap pockets and turn-back cuffs are features that frequently occur. Fly fronts are more numerous than push-through buttons. Stitching on the cuffs and around the bottom is frequently used for trimming.

Less casual than these go-to-business coats is the Salisbury, developed in tweeds and cheviots but cut scanter in the skirt, usually double-breasted with a swanky change pocket. This carries on niftily to late afternoon events and dinners in business suits. The Chesterfield is yet more ceremonious and although correct in the afternoon is also the approved coat for dinners in black ties. A model imported from London shows a new silhouette designed to give the wearer height and slenderness. A soft lapel extends almost to the waistline and the skirt tapers. The back, however, is cut with unusual fullness to give freedom to arm movements.

Left—Showing the "sandwich sole," in which a cushion of crepe rubber sandwiched between two leather soles insulates feet against cold and dampness and softens sidewalks. No "squish-squash" when walking. Center—Antique finish, the newest note in men's footwear. Dark stain rubbed into the punch-work and along the seams gives a "custom bootmaker" look to the feet. Featured on the new Croydon "collar" blucher. Brown Norge calf. Double soles. Right—Seamless oxford that is rugged but easy on the foot. Stout winter shoe for campus and town wear in weather-proofed brown Norge. Double soles, oiled for ease and service. From Walk-Over.

Antiqued But Not Antique The Style in Men's Shoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's stylish this fall for men's shoes to have that "old" look without being ready for discard. For antiqued shoes, with a weathered but polished look, which we borrowed from our ancestor bootmakers, still remain style leaders in the men's ranks. This form of treatment appears in nearly all of the wide new range of styles, including moccasin, plain-toed raglan bluchers, and light and heavy brogues. Tan and brown tones are being sold almost exclusively.

Men's shoes this fall are simpler than a year ago, but are still a far cry from the plain monotonous styles of a few years back. The conservative bluchers and brogues are most plentiful, although there are still a number of novelties, including the very thick soles, the monk strap, and Tyrolean cut with both front and side lacing. Especially designed for cold wet weather is the jodphur or high boy, cut on modern lines, yet somehow reminiscent of the days when most men wore high shoes.

Country and sport shoes are still on the sturdy side fashioned of rough-grained leathers with heavy crepe and rubber soles.

The black patent oxford still remains the traditional shoe for evening wear. Several versions of this style have concealed lacing with a special device so that they may be adjusted to the wearer's foot.

Is a dressing gown a luxury? No, sir. You can relax in it by night and cover the distance between bed and bath when awake. You may even look like a nabob if you choose with dash. Pyjamas are a necessity unless you lack the modern touch and prefer a nightshirt.

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Greater Variety In Men's Shirts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shirts still lean to the colorful side although those for fall are not as flamboyant as were worn during the spring and summer. Shirts of solid tones are generally recommended for wear with tweeds and are offered in grays, blues, tans, and a few versions of green. There is a greater variety in striped shirts to choose from this fall than in a number of seasons, with patterns ranging from tiny, almost imperceptible pin stripes to thick clusters in two and three tone combinations. Blue and tan are frequently used as backgrounds for red, green, brown, and tone-on-tone stripes. In some of the very newest imports, stripes run diagonally rather than horizontally across the shirt. Also among the newer collections are shadow weaves that look like corded fabric.

Sports shirts for fall take on a definite "woodsy" look in gay lumberjack plaids, bold checks, and loud stripes. A cross between a sweater and a sport shirt is the new knitted shirt; a fall and winter version of the ever-popular polo shirt of last summer. Knit on shirt patterns these new shirts have long sleeves, turtle or crew necks, and can be worn in or outside of slacks.

On a Sound Footing

To be on a sound footing you must be well shod; hosts of slippers and shoes await your pleasure.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

Colored Braces Classic Gloves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Braces offer many arguments in behalf of popularity, in terms of flexibility and appearance. Some button onto the trousers and others clamp. Elastic webbing and glider-slides determine the adjustment to the individual and his motions. The webbing is woven in decorative patterns and modish colors.

Gloves are quite colorful, being in bright yellow sometimes, and in crotal, even for wear with business suits. Pig-skin, peccary, capeskin, and reindeer leather are all smart.

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CBS Photos

Michael Loring, Columbia's tenor, here demonstrates what a well-dressed man-about-town will wear on various occasions. This tweed is Mr. Loring's favorite, and he calls it his "all-purpose" coat because it answers the need for a day at the races, with the camel's hair very British cap and soft woolen scarf of dark green Shetland wool. The color scheme is tan and brown herringbone tweed; moss green scarf, and tan cap.

Gauntlets For Driving

Whether you motor or walk the time approaches for warm gloves. For the car, gauntlets with warm backs and tan Cape palms, lined fleece.

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To qualify for Triple Test suits, fabrics go through a gruelling WEAR test—a searching STYLE test and a hard boiled VALUE test. Fabrics that don't measure up to every one of these tests never see the Triple Test label.

Stop in tomorrow and look over these Triple Test Suits. We're ready with a complete collection of the newest colorings and patterns for Fall.

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Topcoats $35-$45 Overcoats $35-$55

THREE CONVENIENT CREDIT PLANS

The CONTINENTAL

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Campus and Country Club Influence Men's Style Changes

Slack Suit a Reply to the New Demands. Velvet Cord Accepted for Breeks and Even Whole Suits

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

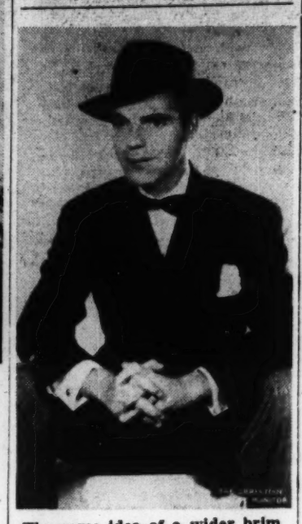
Men's styles, in contrast to the volatile trends in women's garments, manifest a definite stability, and yet any examination of their development reveals the fact that they are sensitive to changing habits of living and adjust themselves flexibly to men's altered needs and viewpoints.

This statement is picturesquely illustrated by two facts. One of them is the increasing interest among American men in smart country life, whose occupations, although they demand physical freedom and comfort, also make essential good form in dress—apparel, that is, specifically suited to the community, clubs and sports which shape a man's out-of-town activities. The desirability of being just as decorous in the country as at the office has brought into existence styles undreamed of when the male sex in the United States regarded rural domains as places in which to relax and be shabby.

The second fact is the style dictatorship which has arisen on the campus and in academic halls, where now it is not sufficient to acquire either the classics or the sciences, but where the manifestation of sartorial individuality is a required accomplishment if popularity is sought.

For an afternoon in the country, or driving around in an open car, Mr. Loring chooses this smart Tyrolean with a cord trim and badger-tail brush. The color scheme this time is brown and tan for the tweed coat; and ginger-brown for the polka-dot stock and hat.

For daytime business wear the gray pin-stripe suit with a gray lightweight felt to match is Mr. Loring's choice. The tie is in blending gray and blue tones. The hat has a new wider front brim.



The same idea of a wider brim is carried out in his more formal midnight blue hat to go with his latest midnight blue dinner jacket. The cuff links being very much the thing again, Mr. Loring uses the plain, modern platinum disks.

Slack Suit the Reply

The slack suit is the reply which both the aristocrats of the country club and the intellectuals of the campus have made to these demands. Although standardized as a type these ensembles permit, within the framework of what is correct, a wide scope to individuality, for the repertory of approved fabrics, colors, and patterns is extensive enough to permit much differentiation in the garments brought into alliance day after day.

The standard can be formulated in terms of flannel or velvet-cord slacks, a wool shirt, a cashmere necktie under its soft lounge collar, and a tweed jacket in hound's tooth check, overplaid or simple plaid. With such an outfit chukkas or Norwegian brogues establish a good understanding and a checked tweep cap, with, this year, a one-piece flat top, denotes the high point of wisdom.

Velvet Cord in Its Uses

Of course new ideas keep knocking at the door of established standardization. One of the most recent of these to gain admission is the fabric, velvet cord, as made into breeks and even whole suits Authoritative voices were at first silent, this material being considered better suited to Little Lord Fauntleroys than to rugged men; but as a matter of fact, it is a tough cloth and when companioned by tweeds, waterproofed leathers, sun-tanned faces and bulging muscles, it rises to the test of sportsmanship.

We have even seen a suit worn which left nothing to be desired as a country or campus outfit. It was a single-breasted model with three buttons on its jacket, notched lapels, slanting flap pockets, nine-inch side vents, leather buttons, and narrow trousers with wide cuffs. A rough-surfaced green felt hat of the Tyrolean type accompanied it and oxfords of reverse calf.

Dinner Jackets Three Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is more variety in the styles of dinner jackets and the cut of white dress waistcoats. Blue-back cloth has become general not because of the color but because it looks blacker by artificial light than black itself.

Regency Days

The modern dress coat is a handsome garment. With its short waist and long tails it is reminiscent of Regency days. Silken revers are fairly broad, and lustrous buttons larger than usual.

Dress coats need careful fitting, as they have no support in front and wing away if not properly adjusted. While the front is animated, with wide open spaces of shirt and waistcoat and glitter of studs, the back is in shadow but must cling to the figure.

Three Styles

There are three styles of dinner jacket. The single-breasted type fastens with one button but should not be linked. The double-breasted mode is gradually superseding the single-breast in fashionable quarters. It can be worn on semi-formal occasions with starched collar and shirt or informally with soft collar and pleated shirt. The third style is double-breasted and given a shawl collar—in one piece with no interval between collar and lapel.

A. S. B.

'Tropical' Fabrics For Resort Wear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If there is to be a vacation in winter at a southern resort an ensemble wardrobe becomes imperative. The development of the various rayons has greatly increased the practicality of the garments needed, and made various "tropical" fabrics available at a moderate cost. Wool mixed with rayon, praticularly spun rayon, has advantages over pure wool, whereas when cotton was mixed with wool, in the pre-synthetic days, the material often suffered a change to inferiority. Worsted and mohair mixtures are also excellent and gabardine is a material with a wide range of usefulness.

Hopsacking and herringbone weaves in garbardine are much used for warm-weather slacks; and flannel, both plain and pin-striped, is good. Browns, tans, greens, and blues are this season's colors. Jackets are showing a trend toward plain surfaces in off-shades and in mixtures, but plaids and overplaids, and checks, particularly the shepherds and miniature over-squares are holding their own. New are groups of stripes on patterned backgrounds or on those with screen-weave effects or sharkskin textures. Shetland homespuns in diagonal stripes stress a comparative formality.

Hats Should Harmonize

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hats are important and should harmonize with suit or overcoat and be correct for the occasion. They must also be right for a man's build and appearance. Let us run through a list: Silk hat for day or evening wear, hunting hat with reinforced crown and head shield; a black derby and black soft felt; snap brim hat, sports hat which can be put in the pocket, and tweed cap.

Tramp the Streets Neatly Shod

Wing-tip oxfords in calf or pigskin, and monk-front shoes in reverse calf dress feet smartly that tramp the pavements to and from offices. Coppery brown and a dark mahogany are new tones.

The Groom at the Wedding Speaking Sartorially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Wedding attire for men is a problem when full regalia is unsuitable. The occasion demands something more festive and formal than a business outfit. Otherwise the bride seems to be fobbed off with a second-rate husband, speaking sartorially.

The best outfit would be a black double-breasted jacket, with light gray striped or checked trousers. Accessories should be simple and entail no departure from a normal wardrobe. A black Homburg or gray soft felt hat meets the case. Neat gray or black socks and black walking shoes are correct. The shirt ought to be white, cream or gray—or white with narrow stripes. A silver-gray tie and white collar tone with the rest. Pale yellow gloves provide a contrast. The correct boutonniere is a white carnation.

A. S. B.

Swing to Novelties In Men's Socks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The swing to novelties in dress for men has not left hosiery untouched. It is now just as fashionable for a man to link his socks with his suit, shirt, or tie color as it is for a woman to match hosiery to her ensemble. Like sweaters, ties, and shirts, men's socks are definitely on the brighter and more decorative side with even the more conservative touched up with a clock pattern of some kind.

As many as four or five colors appear in the new wool, and silk and wool mixtures assembled in crisscross, horizontal, and vertical stripes, in plaids, in blocks, and in herringbone and novelty designs. Other new pattern trends are worked out in vertical wraps, square dots, spirals, squares, and ingrained blazer stripes. In place of the old-time, full-length hose, men may now choose between the garterless elastic tops, short crew lengths, quarter lengths (between anklet and half hose) and informal slacks.

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And yet if it were possible to take a census of the city's best dressed men, several of our customers would probably take top honors for sartorial perfection.

The new Fall woolens also take top honors for fine texture as well as for beauty of coloring and design. Come in and see them this week.

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BOSTON

Reversible Belts Offer Dual Service Saddle-Stitched Types Popular Tuscan Red Ones for Sports

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reversible belts, perhaps calf-skin on one side and cowhide on the other, offer interest and practical advantages of the dual-service kind. The designs on the two sides may also be contrasted, the reverse covering as by a lining such special motifs as braided sections or inlays, thus giving a totally different effect to the two surfaces. Tubular belts in pigskin are good sports items, some attractively dyed Tuscan-red. Two-color saddle-stitched types bring together the colors to which present fashion gives affinity, such as green and tan, mustard and yellow.

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THE STORE FOR MEN

BOSTON

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

The Bigger the Better Is the Word for Necklaces

Huge Gold Bibs and Jangly Chains Ring Changes on That Basic Dress. Amber Back

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"With a rattle, rattle here, and a jingle, jingle there" won't mean another long-winded song this fall; it will merely mean that some modern miss, well decked out in the latest costume jewelry, is on the way to an important evening. For it is necklaces, great strands of them with a weight of jangles and dangles, that are going to help set off the new dresses this fall. With so many high and drape necklines, collar, drape, and bib necklaces become a fashion-important accessory. In fact, since one basic dress can be made into a different costume with each change in necklace, a visit to the nearest jewelry counter should prove to be handsome boost to any wardrobe.

Huge and Studded

The larger the necklace, the better, is the word, with the jewelry counters offering us huge biblike pieces with link on link of antique gold finish and inches and inches of mesh, chain, balls, and just common ordinary doodads. We also find clusters of gold leaves, flowers, and other novelties, for gold is well set off by black, brown, green, red and other current color favorites. Antique silver is also gaining popularity, particularly for wear with blues, greys, wines, and vintage tones. Many of the pieces, studded with large stones of synthetic transparent and multi-colored jewels are actual copies of old-time pieces, and some are as elaborate in their reproduction as some of the ancient crown jewels.

Those Portieres

Amber is also coming back in favor as also are strands of mixed shapes and sizes in beads, which look for all the world like the portieres that hung in grandmother's parlor. Jet black in strands of beads is used frequently on red. Jet black also appears in cameo necklaces, brooches, and earrings.

Particularly flamboyant in the novelty collections are those for the high school and college girls with necklaces of such prosaic items as paper clips and rubber bands and bracelets with tiny pencils and rulers for charms.

Brooches and festoon pins are also important as decoration on the simple dress fronts or for feminine touches at the collar closings of the more tailored models. Floral, bowknot, or baroque in shape they can be obtained in simulated gold with colored beads or stones, clusters of large crystals, and byzantine looking pieces glowing with stones in vineyard colors

Bracelets are larger and fatter, and many of them resembling handcuffs plus the added weight and decoration of balls, flowers, disks, mesh, and figures from any and every branch of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom.

Paul d'Ome

Pompadours are news this fall. Sometimes they are extreme, sometimes becomingly modified, as in this style. Interest is in the forward-flung front pompadour which gives a dignified height to an evening gown and balances the popular bustle. By Charles of the Ritz.

What's New in Coiffures? Attention to Back

Pompadour Effect Sans 'Rat' Noted. Intricate Curls To Go Behind Hats. Becomingness Essential

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hair arrangements have undergone many changes in a few months and no one style is today promoted so exclusively as was the high "do" of the outgoing season. We are now as cordially permitted to have coiffures that roll or twist the hair in the nape of the neck as we are to wear puffs and curls on our crowns.

Certain new features there are, however, and one of these is the pompadour. It is a unique pompadour, not a revival, for it is not brushed over a "rat" as the 1890's achieved it, but is most often expressed by a roll or puff high on the forehead. Otherwise, thick undulations cause it sufficiently to assert itself.

Another dateline is that of the natural hairline. Hair is swept up from the temples where, if this is becoming, the effect is kept quite flat. Curls are set back of this line along the side of the head, instead of puffing over it.

The silhouette, then, expresses height over the forehead, a slope up to the crown and at the back great length from crown to nape.

The back of the hair receives much attention and is often intricately designed. Two arrangements are illustrated, one suited to a face with an interesting bony structure, the second to a face which is soft and pretty. Beside these coiffures two others have interested the writer. One of them brought straight down the back a band of hair that was flat as a board and bordered it with curls; the other carried the hair transversely across the back in shallow waves and bordered it with braids.

Clips and bows will be worn a great deal in formal coiffures.

Paul d'Ome

Novel back treatments are a feature of the season's coiffures. Here the hair, of the popular medium length, is criss-crossed from the hairline at the sides, retaining that natural line, but emphasizing the length from crown to the center of the back. The revealed ear is suited to the sculptural type of face. By Paul, of Charles of the Ritz

Two-tone dress and jacket of chiffon wool. The Boxwood green dress has a flared skirt and short sleeves, and is piped at the neck and hem with the jacket material. The fitted, paprika-colored jacket is lined with silk to match the dress and can be worn with other frocks or separate skirts. Available also in carbon blue and mulberry, or plum and violet. The lapel ornament is of suede, brown and yellow in this case, with green leaves. From the Sports Shop, C. Crawford Hollidge.

Ernest A. Bachrach

Massive yet delicate is this lavish moonstone necklace worn by Irene Rich. The exquisitely cut stones are set in platinum, with diamonds and rubies providing a brilliant contrast. The necklace can be taken apart and worn as a clip and two bracelets. The NBC star's earrings are diamond starfish.

Tub Frocks Looking Like Wool Children Wear Pinafores, Also

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In styles for children from seven to 14 years of age the new story is that of fabrics and the use of black.

Yarn-dyed cottons are having an increasing vogue and novelty weaves in shirtings and chambrays alter the picture of school-going youth this fall. As we glance at the ginghams we may at first exclaim, unobservantly, "The same old plaids!" But they are not the same. For the first time in juvenile fashions the value of black and its becomingness to fresh complexions has been realized, and it appears prominently in patterning. Plaids and those half-inch block checks which have stepped into the foreground use it as a foil for white, rose, gold, blue, green, scarlet: and it is effective in over-checks.

Spun rayon that looks like wool and washes to perfection, is a practical and attractive material: while wool itself, because it is no longer bulky, will prove its value after the first frosts, and will appear in many versions of plaids and checks. Corduroy is a tough, washable and dressy material which is too much neglected many seasons, but which has stepped into the first ranks this year. Velveteen is used a great deal for afternoon frocks, and is trimmed with lace.

Jumper and pinafore styles can be worked out with crisp and dainty blouses or very practically in jersey, flannel, or some rayon weave in serviceable colors. Collars of linen or pique give a smart touch, and edgings of lace around the snug necklines are a pretty finish.

New Old Styles Delight Teen-Age Girls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No fashions could be better qualified to thrill the teen-age girl than those which are spread out before her this fall. She is transported by them into periods of romance which only a moment ago seemed as unreal as fairies and wizards.

It is, of course, in the evening that she can draw closest to these revivals of fabulous grace which seemed to her yesterday to have lived only in history books. Her athletic figure now flows obediently into "exciting" corsets, which slim her waist incredibly but which she describes as "perfectly comfortable"; and in stiff fabrics of Eighteenth Century splendor fortified by crinoline and hoops, she revives the past and makes the present splendid. Bustle poufs may add to her importance and the looped panel that reveals her ruffled petticoat and sets off her little feet shod in some yards of ribbon, a few inches of gold kidskin and tilting soles, is the final wonderful touch that makes reality better than dreams.

Her mother is pleased by the modest decolletages of the current mode, and they give her, too, assurance.

In her hair she pins loops of velvet ribbon and flowers, or tucks her hair into a sequin-embroidered snood. Around her neck she wears a bib necklace, with long fringes of gold, strung with colored stones.

And she knows that at midnight there will be no fate for her like Cinderella: but hopes, nevertheless, that a prince may come.

No One Style Leads Hats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No one silhouette may be called a leader among the new fall hats. Many are represented, some being established favorites and others definitely dated: Autumn, 1939. There are pillboxes and tiny sailors in the former group, usually with some new arrangement of the snood to bring them up to date.

The postillion influence is strong, and occurs in spectator as well as town hats. The Scotch cap has registered early as an up-and-coming motif. It is much in favor in fur, felt, and feathers. Also listed for a return engagement is the narrow, forward toque of the 1860-1880 period, especially liked in the more formal characterizations. Another old favorite returns in the shape of the Charlotte Corday bonnet, inspired by the French Revolution, and the Breton sailor is much seen in Paris.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

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Flounces and Back Fullness for Afternoon

Still on the Short Side, the Dressier Frocks Are Charming With Shirring or Pleats

By Bernice Stevens
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is going to be a "flouncing" good season when it comes time to don the new afternoon and dressier dresses. For it's flounces and back fullness in one form or another that will mark the frocks we wear to luncheons, afternoon teas, bridge parties, and to the theater. Although not as extreme as advance Paris notes proclaimed, frocks now being offered in Midwest shops turn discreetly backward and recall the 1880 mode of bustles, small waistlines, and smoothly rounded hips.

Not So Funny, Perhaps

We have probably come to the time when we will regret those snickers and chuckles over the attire of various relatives in the family album. For some version of the bustle effect is Number One fashion news in most of this fall's harvest of afternoon dresses. The bustle may mean a tiny subdued version of what grandmother wore, but for the average dress will be back fullness produced by a bustle bow, soft draping peplum, soft loops, or large detachable sash. The waistline often dips in back and then continues at normal in front into a smooth and snug midriff section.

Shoulders are for the most part simple, with all attention going to the skirt and bodice. Skirts according to stylists should be worn at the most becoming length, but are still on the "short side." There is fullness in nearly all skirts with the fullness starting from the hipline and frequently carried out by gores and pleats. Fullness also appears at the front of some frocks or as side draping. Bodices are well decked out with multiple shirrings and tuckings which are also used along with braid and ribbon on sleeves. Sleeves are simple and longer this season, over the elbow and bracelet length.

Black, combined with a touch of gold, red, green, or a pastel, appears most frequently among the teaing, lunching, dining collections. We should cut an almost springlike figure what with the diversity of greens to choose from. Brown, an old reliable in the color family, is due for increased popularity, followed by wines, grape, red, taupe, blackberry, and a flurry of interest in gray.

Excellent Backdrops

The simple fronts and high necklines of the new dresses make excellent backdrops for decorations of gold, silver, and other jeweled tones in massive brooches and clips and pendant necklaces, many enlivened by multicolored stones.

Country shoe comfort in a softie for town. Crushed kid and smooth suede in smart black—the season's "first" for town. From Walkover. Coat with blocked-plaid top by Herbert Sondheim. John Fredericks hat.

A Beaver Beret Muff to Match

For Fall, Ilona Massey chooses a wide-brimmed beret and muff in rose beige beaver to wear with suits and the popular coat dress. The M-G-M actress, appearing opposite Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika," wears the stunning fur ensemble with a brown one-piece wool dress, long-sleeved and high necked, whose highlight is a series of pleats from shoulder to hem, caught at the waistline in a cummerbund of the wool.

You Can Sit Down in Them

In a season of bustles, loops, and panniers, there are dresses also that have straight, slightly flared skirts.

Swagger Coats to Wear Over Fitted Suits

Even coats are fitted, though swagger styles are good if worn over fitted suits or frocks. Carole Lombard wears a swagger coat of beige wool over a fitted beige jacket, and a brown swing skirt. Similarly, Helen Vinson wears a yellow and black tweed coat with fitted tweed jacket, plain black skirt. Note—by the way—that ensembles for fall show matching coats and skirts popular last year.

Spindle Silhouette

Piquet is introducing a new silhouette called "spindle," recalling 1913 styles.

Cashmere jersey in two colors fashions this two-piece swing dress. The zipper front and high notch collar are smart. Braid and tassels matching the skirt give a dressy look. In natural and wine, sky blue and black, chartreuse and brown. From Jays.

LeLong Models

LeLong models tend toward soft day wools featuring wool encrustations forming plaids or stripes.

Wool a Leader This Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wool is definitely in the fashion picture for fall. Heim makes an interesting use of it in tea dance frocks combining thin wool with small patterned lamés. Dutton shows stunning four piece ensembles using four woolens. For example, Rodier teddybear cloth for the great coat, a striped tweed jacket, plain skirt, and wool jersey blouse. Many unusual woolens in stripes are used for coats or jackets in Rodier patterned wools. Two evening suits were seen at the Paris openings that used thin wool for the slim frocks that had jackets made like musical comedy West Point uniforms.

Alix uses wool for 90 per cent of his daytime models including plaids, fluffy fleecelike brushed or velvety wools, also thick, smooth wools in black and dark colors, especially browns, olive greens, huckleberry. Occasionally the wool frocks have back fullness, but many are slim of line.

Daytime Shoes Achieve Style By Combining Two Fabrics

Gone Are Open Toes and Heels; Support Prevails

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not the current shoe styles result from the challenge of feet flung out by our two World Fairs, or only from fashion's pendulum, the fact is that daytime models this fall give substantial foot support. Gone are open toes and heels and the sandal type. With few exceptions, quarters, too, are solidified.

For suit wear oxfords, built-up step-ins and spat and saddle types predominate; and they wear medium and low heels (18-8 and 14-8). The high instep is a logical outgrowth of elasticized materials which by means of stretchable panels emancipate such high-rising models from dependance on closings. Indeed when spat fronts show buttons one can know that these are not functional but ornamental. Oxfords, traditionally laced, have recently appeared in a zippered version.

Additional Space

All these types are developed in the walled last, which derives from the moccasin whose comfortableness is a by-word. In borrowing from that shoe the special vamp section, a roof is raised, so to speak, over the toes, giving them additional space and a soft ceiling.

The prop sole is still sponsored by some manufacturers and indubitably is valuable for the firm basis it supplies and for its resiliency. The platform model has now diminished into what is rather inelegantly named the mudguard shoe. The mudguard is a strip of contrast material which travels around the sole, acting as a trimming rather than a utility feature, though in certain cases it is allied to cork layers that add springiness.

Two fabrics are almost invariably combined in one shoe. Bucko is a practical and smart leather and has very definitely come to town. It may be combined with smooth calf or with alligator or lizard. When smooth calf is employed as the basic leather, it may be touched up with patent or a reptile. Alligator fashions some very attractive models of the spectator type.

Two Materials

On suit shoes trimming is seldom expressed in any way except by the alliance of the two materials in solid panels. A section on the back usually corresponds to the vamp and although built-up leather heels are much used because they are good for driving, alligator and patent heels are frequently seen in repetition of the trim on the body of the shoe. The color is usually monotone—black, brown, wine or navy.

In prestige styles an effort is being made to introduce for street wear four-button bottines, which are six inches high. Perugia, who launched such models, is making them in antelope and in fur, and they are usually laced in the back or at one side, though front buttoning is also seen. They should, if fur or fur-trimmed, match the coat.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

It's Day and Night Versions of the Same Dress

And the Faithful Muskrat's Now 'Mink-Dyed'—To Cite at Least Two of the Budget Aids

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that the masculine element seems to be able to make much conversation about women who do practically nothing but shop during their leisure moments, there are still women around who find the process of shopping tedious and tiring. Regardless of whether they're shopping for themselves or some member of the family.

These women are fashion-conscious to a sensible degree, and they combine their wisdom and an eye for style. Should they, for example, spend the better part of an afternoon in locating an afternoon dress that is precisely what they want, then they can see no reason why they shouldn't use the same style for a dinner gown . . . with of course a longer skirt and short sleeves. And because countless women have felt this same way regarding dresses they like, (and in which they are extremely comfortable!) manufacturers and designers have seen to it that some of the shops feature "Night and Day" versions of the same dress. The results are splendid; as demonstrated in the smart black crepe dress shown by one of the department stores on Tremont Street. Its relief note is in the way of a sequin collar whose revers come way out to here, and three matching big round buttons that skitter down to the waistline. In iridescent pink, which of course has a way of lighting things up in general. For evening, the skirt is of course presented in evening length; that's the only difference. And the same price, regardless of the time of day!

Exclusive with this same shop in downtown Boston is a collection of fine footwear, designed and made by skilled craftsmen who realize that there are women who are willing to pay for a "better" shoe. A shoe that's full of style, and yet seems to have a real purpose in life. By this we mean that there are plenty of shoes around that are to be admired . . . but then the question arises as to just when would one wear them, for they do not seem to have anything about them that blends into either afternoon or dinner time. Here an oxford is designed to go with a strictly tailored outfit, and a pump allows itself a little more freedom.

Whereas a few years back, furs were considered a definite luxury, they have for many women long since been out of this class. An elegant wrap of chinchilla is naturally still in this category, but we're speaking of the ordinary furs. Even mink, for you must give a thought to the length of time a mink coat can be worn; compared with the cloth coat you buy for yourself every year or so. However, whereas a lush mink coat can be thrown on over casual slacks out in Hollywood, so far the majority of New England women haven't arrived at that stage. Either mentally or financially! Hence the real solution to the problem to the woman who must be warm while she taxis children to school, markets for the weekly groceries, and meets practically every in-coming train for some member of her commuting family, is perhaps one of the good looking "let-out" muskrat coats shown by a Newbury Street fur salon, whose business date goes back for some 80 years, with at least four generations of the same prominent family! The muskrat has been "mink dyed," and the furs handled in such a manner that we almost say "Who can tell the difference." Perhaps even more useful would be a raccoon coat. The 1940 version is a far cry from back there when you were a freshman and had to sit down and rest every so often, just to take the weight off your shoulders! The bulky collar is gone, and in its place is a tiny affair that stands up straight, and almost isn't there. Which allows you to wear a hat, without either the hat or the collar getting in the way of one another. Rich, dark skins, expertly manipulated, have indeed transformed the good old raccoon, and elevated it socially. To say nothing of the fair price label attached to it nowadays.

Braidings and Astrakhan Bandings

Military braidings and astrakhan bandings trim some of the new coats and jackets in styles that would have suited oldtime Polish officers, Hungarian counts and Gypsy musicians.

A two-piece shirtmaker dress that looks like a suit from the front. The rayon silk blouse has a wool front to match the wool skirt. In these color combinations: blue and brown, gold and bronze green, beige and cranberry. From Slattery's.

Coats for Our Grand Occasions

Have Back Fullness, Fur Bustles, Pleats, Embroidery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who could be dull in the enchanting coats that are ready for our grand occasions this fall and winter? Made of fine, smooth fabrics that drape with grace, trimmed with furbelows and furs, worked out in luscious colors and curving and swinging rhythmically, they are the exponents of gaiety.

Like able diplomats, they adjust themselves to conditions sometimes hard to meet adequately. For instance, they are threatened by that aggressor, the bustle, and its able apologists, so-called bustle effects, which formal dresses insist on acquiring. How can coats accept in a smooth and unperturbed manner the attacks from behind made by cascading ruffles, puffs, peplums, loops, and bows? They reply with back fullness achieved in several ways, such as shirred sections, gores that flip out the skirt or long, dipping basques cut in a deeply circular swoop that will raise and extend their contour under inner compulsion quite as if they liked it! Some coats shown in Paris actually engaged in repartee and had the last word in the argument when they themselves donned fur bustles.

The Costume Coat

The costume coat, a silhouette which has invaded the spectator category also, as has been related here, under the name of the suit coat, is at the peak of elegance. It is developed to create the illusion of jacket and skirt, with pleats, gathers, embroideries, and passementerie; but chiefly with furs, which build vestees, plastrons, peplums, and separatist edges and borders on the top portion, isolating it, so to speak, from apparent unity with the skirt.

The basque reefer, which has a long, outlined torso and a curved hipyoke, is a silhouette which does not aim to deceive but nevertheless hints at the fable of the costume coat.

Fan-Pleats, Shirring

Most formal coats are unbelted, the slim waist being achieved by fan-pleats, shirring, double seaming or some other dressmaker artifice. Pockets, too, are avoided as breaking the continuity of the line.

The boxy silhouette is still good and essential, for some women do not wear becomingly the hourglass curves and are at their best in these models, which have straight fronts, often handsomely pleated, and backs flared from a shoulder yoke.

Pile fabrics represent formality. Broadcloth and duvetyn types yield themselves to rich draping. A new angora-backed coating is supple and elegant. Beaver cloth resembles silk more than fur. Twisted woolen yarns create mossy surfaces, and suède-like surfaces enter the picture but are found to be less practical than those that shed the dust more readily. Striped Rodier woolens are fascinating both as trimmings and major fabrics.

Brown is the season's color theme and appears in a long range of tones. Greens run neck-to-neck with it. Beige, gold, and gray are important. Bonfire-red is combined with black, particularly black Persian. Brown coats, on the other hand, are usually trimmed with brown furs. Brown Persian is much used and sheared beaver and mink are very elegant. The brown furs are employed also with greens. Ruby-dyed fox is a novelty and very stunning with a green background, while black, which in every season is the leader despite any ephemeral enthusiasm which fashion may create for some hue not very lately of importance, can associate with itself almost any fur.

Bright red with black—fashion allows it, women buy it. Here is one of the brightest hat versions with a black snood, to top your black ensemble. From R. H. White.

Hosiery Tones Still Gay

But Should Harmonize, Not Contrast, With Costumes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hosiery remains on the lighter side of our wardrobe life this fall. Colors though bright and cheerful are somewhat deeper than those of last spring and summer, softened to harmonize with the new warm tones of autumn. Rosy and golden casts, reminiscent of summer northland sunsets, rule the hosiery color cards. Light beiges or pink casts prevail for evening wear with a wide range of harmonizing tones for daytime wear. This season it is considered smart for hosiery to harmonize and blend rather than contrast with the major costume or ensemble color. There are a number of golden and burnished beiges for wear with greens, browns, and the varicolored mixed tweeds. Rosy and mauve hues are also plentiful for the wine and other vintage tones. There are more brown tinges in hosiery this season ranging from definite mahogany-like browns through golden casts, pastels, tans, and rusty golds.

Many women are gradually acquiring the hosiery wardrobe habit with provision for different hose for each activity. This means a good selection of five stockings, lisle hose, and anklets for sports, four thread for morning and street wear, three thread for afternoon and business, and two thread for evening.

For town wear, this black jersey with its bead effect trimming, gilt tassel, and new front fullness in the skirt, is tops. Equally attractive in brown, or dark green. From Jays.

Maroon Velvet And Wool For College

An attractive college fashion seen on the M-G-M lot was the beige and maroon suit worn by Ruth Hussey who plays opposite Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." The skirt and jacket are of finger-thin wool, with the jacket nipped in at the waistline and flared at the back, giving the jacket a peplum effect. The plain skirt carried pleats at the sides instead of front and back. A tiny collar of maroon velvet faced the jacket and was repeated in velvet buttons marching down the front of her beige jersey shirtwaist. She completes the outfit with a maroon velvet beanie; gloves, bag, and shoes in the deep-toned suede.

Take Your Choice

Most women may have what they like in styles this season. One may have a bustle in front or back, a slim, straight skirt or a draped one; front fullness, side fullness, a sixteen-gored skirt or a slim circular effect made by the introduction of low godets. One may have a Russian blouse or a dress with a short peplum, a tunic skirt or just a plain fairly wide one that is graceful and easy to walk in.

Bags Tailored Gloves Long Belts Gay

The new autumn bags are smaller in general, and very tailored. Gloves will be longer than formerly, mostly the four, six and eight-button lengths, and belts will be gay as possible. As for fall colors, the tendency is toward subdued shades, wine reds, rust browns, royal blue and bottle green. Accessories should harmonize but not necessarily match. A bottle green bag, for instance, is quite correct with rust brown gloves.

"FIXINGS" FOR AUTUMN

A change to fresh accessories for fall, a blending of richer, deeper colors, a good new felt hat, these are the purchases that add new zest to an old suit. Good haberdashers everywhere are now advertising their new stocks of men's furnishings in The Christian Science Monitor.

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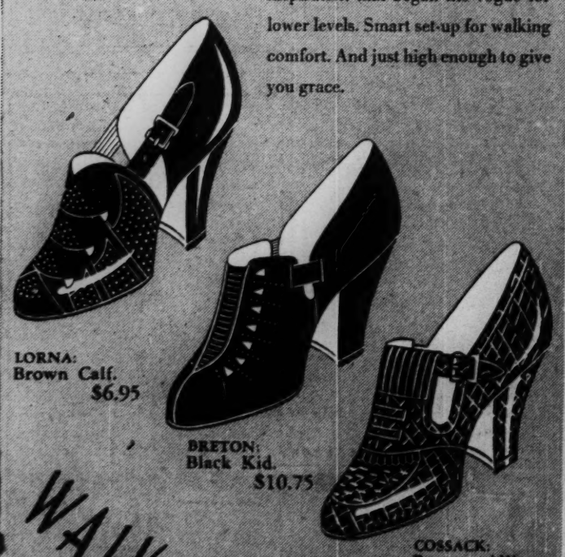

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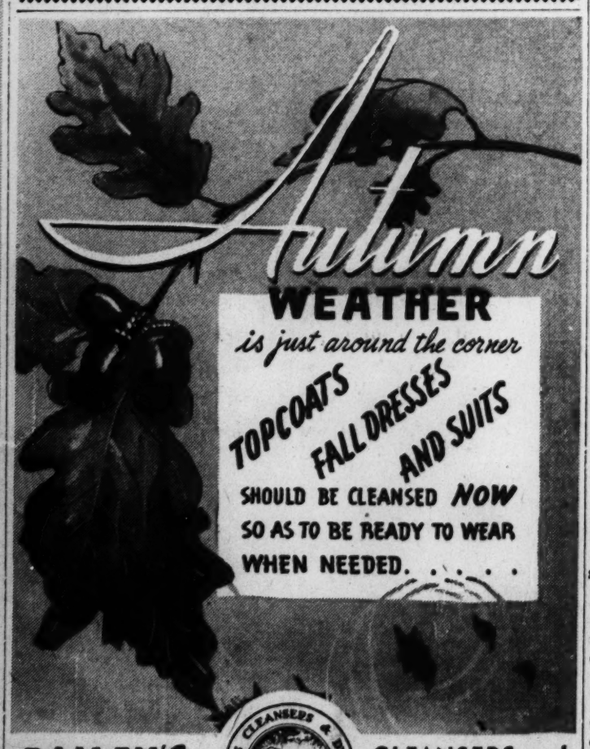

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

Sweaters, Yes!

A Style for Each Occasion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twin sets, pull-over and cardigan, are still essential to a sweater wardrobe, which, in the case of college girls, often consists of more than a dozen items. The cardigan, even as a single garment, is receiving particular attention and is styled in several new ways. The longer models, called English boxies, are very smart and go in for such casual effects as no bottom button and push-up sleeves. They are usually bound in grosgrain ribbon, sometimes tartans. These to the layman are more attractive than the "sloppies," which are bought a size or so too large and, being knit on big needles in exaggerated cable stitch, justify the name, "Jumbos."

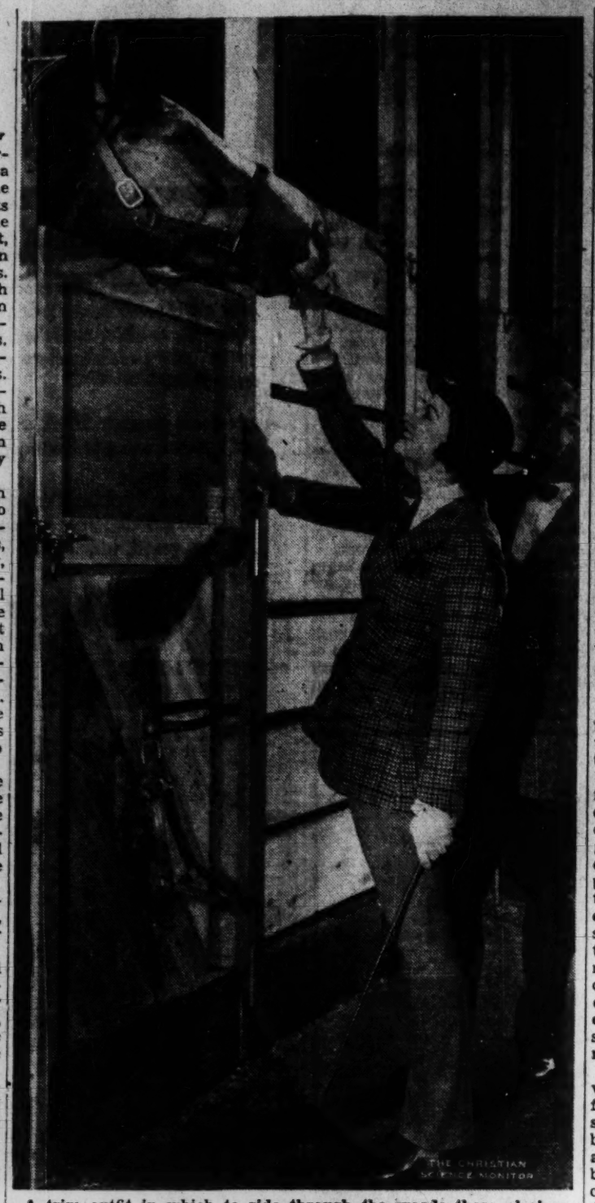
Other cardigans have nine-inch ribbed waistbands in deference to "midriff interest." Padded shoulders, yokes and tabs, vest effects, quilted and puffed embroidery, stitches that create complex patterns and decorative buttons all co-operate to express the feminine trends of the season. They are knit in a variety of yarns among which should be mentioned zephyr, cashmere, angora, rabbits' hair-and-wool, Shetland, Botany and Goura.

The majority of slip-overs are cashmere and wear elbow sleeves and crew necks; but there are also drawstring necks.

A third type of sweater is the "blend-style." Some of these are formed like basques, others like blouses with such dressmaker details as gathered or pleated shoulders giving fullness over the bust.

White evening sweaters in angora are embroidered with sequins, with gold and silver threads or with beads.

Scarlet, so effective in the fall wardrobe everywhere, is conspicuous in sweaters. Peacock and other shades of blue, moss-green, plum, bittersweet, gold, brown and rose suggested by their charm the value of a large repertory.



A trim outfit in which to ride through the woods these glorious autumn days—Kentucky jodhpurs of firmly woven cavalry twill topped by a faultlessly tailored riding coat of all-wool tweed, celanese lined, with rubberized skirt linings to prevent saddle stains. The Kentucky jodhpur has no peg at hips, nor cuff at bottoms. It is cut to conform to the shape of the leg. Bell shaped flare at bottom fits perfectly over jodhpur boot. In tan, brown, black, green, or powder blue. A fur felt derby is smart for fall. From Beckwith's.

Controversy Rages Around the New Paris Corset Models

But Most-American Women, Leading Active Lives, Will Prefer to Get Their Effects Through Adaptation

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Honest-to-goodness corsets are the beginning of all satorial wisdom this fall. Without the new foundations one cannot achieve the modish figure, and without the modish figure it is impossible to wear becomingly the new frocks.

The emphasis is on the vanishing point, that is on the diminished waistline. Corsets are shaped to dig it in, and promise to their wearers reduction of girth at this position of anything from half an inch to three inches and a half. This is actually a matter of deleted inches, not merely apparent inches, but the slimness is obtained at the price of extended hips. However, boldly outward-curving hips are not regarded as a lamentable cost but as themselves desirable—so much so that some corsets are padded at this point so that the hips achieve a prominence far more flamboyant than the natural one we reduced to flatness in various ways a few seasons past.

Pliable Materials

The current models look like the corsets of the nineteenth century, but they do not feel like them. Lastex yarns have modified boned dictatorships and supple fabrics are substituting for the stiff ones of a former era. The theory of construction is now that of gently molding the figure into the desired silhouettes by means of pliable materials and elastic sections, which, according to the need envisioned by the designers, stretch up or down, sideways or two ways. Many, perhaps most models are boned in front, some only lightly, to give the long, concave diaphragm effect which is essential; but the side and back sections depend, in most cases, on resilient stretch.

Lelong has designed a corset without boning, with reinforced fabric, by which is meant heavy sections of Darleen elastic. Mainbocher, on the other hand, makes a corset shaped like a bodice, well-boned and laced in the back according to nineteenth century tradition. It is cut high up over each hip, allowing the hip to spring out into an uncontrolled curve. It seems to be generally thought by corset designers and merchants, that this model will be accepted in the United States as suitable to evening clothes, but that for all daytime wear the sheathed hip, such as Lelong, Schiaparelli and others advocate, will be accepted. The effect on the natural figure, ultimately, of hips and thighs entirely emancipated from control, causes some anxiety.

Artificial Effects

Back lacings which are pulled-up and tied-in at their closest at the waistline are undoubtedly effective, but flesh removed from one area must spread over other areas, and here lies the danger to figures which have attained natural grace. Lacings, being debatable, appear in several versions. The Warner Brothers Company has designed a model that laces only to the waist, thus eliminating some of the discomforts of full-length lacings and also of their reflected silhouette on the backs of dresses, which was noted and regretted in the old days. Front lacings to the waist or all the way down are also substituted in the name of greater comfort and are covered with zippers. In the meanwhile, corsets without lacings, fastening on the side with slides, are numerous. Another development is flat, "invisible" lacings flexibly mounted in the back so that they conform automatically to the motions of the body.

Paramount Pictures, Inc.

White angora for sports wear. Linda Ware wears this model with a rust-colored flannel sports skirt. The sweater buttons down the front and has a high, collarless neckline. The sleeves are tied with matching yarn just above the elbow.

High Bustline

Beside the tiny waistline and the bulging hip curve, the present silhouette demands a diaphragm which is actually concave, and a very high bust. The bodice-shaped corset enforces this shadow and even the streamlined all-in-one lengthens the diaphragm by this almost shelflike effect. A new brassiere has a slit between the bust and waist sections so that in making the waistband snug the bust is not pulled downward. Three-inch bands of firm elastic bind brassieres firmly at their base.

A great deal of silk batiste is used in creating these plastic garments and there is a new, so-called suèdine cloth, similar in appearance to jersey, but more controlling, and with a one-way stretch, which has been favorably received. Less boning is required by the all-in-one than by the girdle which to remain in place, needs a certain restraint, especially around the top.

Some corsets are made with backs hollowed in to stress the bustle silhouette by a springing curve.

A trend in models for the larger woman, who might not care to experiment with the hourglass figure, is to create them with lines and details identical with small sizes. The princess model is offered as particularly successful in streamlining avoirdupois.

Where Are the Horse And Sleigh?

Tight cutaway jackets with swallow-tailed backs, flare boldly to fit over bustled frocks. Styles copied from sleighing days, with fur tippets and muffs, and bustled evening gowns with fur-bordered swallow-tailed jackets are featured by Maggy Rouff. She also uses the sleigh-riding models for day clothes, decorated with military braidings.

Slip Them Into Cosy Muffs

Muffs are scheduled for a comeback. Judging from the recent Paris openings, they will play outstanding roles in winter fashions, being tied to evening gowns with ribbon belts, and embroidered, beaded or made of the dress material. For daytime wear the stomacher muff reappears, attached to jackets, in fur or fabric. Fur jabots of mink tails or martin bands have muffs to match. Ermine may be dyed pink to trim a day coat, or lime green for an evening jacket.

Pug Toes Lead the Foot Parade

Buckles, Side Buttons, Rocker Bottoms Toe the Mark

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Black suede will be the average choice for the first fall shoe to be followed by a selection a bit later in calf, kidskin, or reptile. Basic colors prevail in the fall shoes with none of the daring or wild effects of the past several seasons. Rich dark brown should be a good selection for any shoe wardrobe for fall since it can be worn with either the new brown or green so popular in dresses and ensembles. Wine shoes can be worn with wine and go well with blue.

Among the season's most important shoe style leaders are the slip-ons or step-ins, simple in outline and made to fit snugly over the instep. The V-throat type of shoe, both in pump and step-in models in elasticised material combined with patent leather, suede, and other materials, are ideal for street and afternoon dress wear. For the same occasion there are the new streamlined versions of the pre-war spat shoes also in elasticized materials.

The new turned-up and broad toe shoes, known as snub nose, pug toe and "bull dog," are ideal for wear with bustle back dresses. They should also prove a welcome find to the woman who has become accustomed to the freedom and roominess of the open and square toe shoe. Also of the same type are the Dutch rocker bottom lasts in sturdier versions.

Alligator is more important in tailored and sports type shoes than it has been in several years, with an alligator spectator pump a smart choice for wear with casual tweeds or costume suit.

For more casual sportswear this year's oxfords take on a mannish air. Antiqued leather that has a sturdy weathered look is destined for popularity with tweeds, tailored classics, and sweater and skirt combinations. With its decided English flavor it should be a frequent visitor to football games, horse meets, and other fall sports events. Other choices which will appeal particularly to the college girl are peasant oxfords with side lacing, a tongueless oxford with heavy binding in a contrasting color, and other mannish versions with thong lacings through brass eyelets. Moccasin type toes appear on many of the sports shoes and real camp moccasins which lace around the ankle are being worn.

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FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

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For Casual Wear, Two-Toned in Plaids or Checks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No matter how well we like lots of frills, ruffles, and folderol on our best bib and tucker, even the fussiest of us insist on smartly tailored or casual dresses for our business hours. And there are many informal social and evening occasions where and when the casual frock is perfectly acceptable. In fact, the slightly decorated tailored dress which serves as a desk to date outfit is an absolute essential in the life of most business girls, for time and distance between home and office often make a costume change impossible.

Wool is used most frequently in the casual and tailored dress this fall. In fact, popularity for the wool dress has grown by leaps and bounds.

All of the newer woolens adopt dressmaker styling in softer lines, flared all-around skirts, and nipped in waistlines. Coat closing styles which button down the front, shirtwaist models, and lumber-jacket-topped dresses are the predominating styles. Many of these come in plaids and checks, in two tones, and in monotones of wines, reds, greys, blues, browns, greens, and a host of other brilliant fall colors or muted heather tones. You'll even be set for a week-end in the country direct from the office, if you acquire one of these soft tailored wools that comes with hood which zips on and off the collar.

Plaids recur again and again in all-over patterns set off by white pique lingerie touches to give us that school-girlish look of our pigtail days, or as plaid skirt and plain topper or plaid topper and plain skirt. It is well to note that the newer and better plaids, although bright are subdued and blended rather than flamboyant.

Velvet and fur makes her all snug for coming winter days. The jewel-like pillbox has a very new cover-all snood to cloud her face and blend with the jersey silvertone muskrat fur. For an amusing touch La Mode has designed catalin log buttons in black and tinsel, gray and tinsel, and black and gold flake. A good idea, incidentally, for last year's fur coat—why not dress it up with gay new buttons?

Button, Button, Who's Got It Now? Everybody! Worn on Everything

For Novelty, Decoration, and a Good Laugh

This winter, it seems, you'll button up your overcoat—and vest—and frock—with a choice selection of thingummies never before attached to a self-respecting ensemble.

Take those bunches of grapes invented to fasten the blue wool ensemble Ginger Rogers wears in RKO Radio's "Fifth Avenue Girl." The "grapes" are clusters of tiny wool buttons, on a long cord.

Feeling Romantic?

Brass and metal buttons are popular, particularly to fasten boxy sports coats of a nautical nature. Gold and silver coin buttons, or those stamped with military insignia, are smart for sports wear. Or, if you're feeling in a romantic mood, button up your dinner frock with a row of gold lovers' knots, like those decorating Anne Shirley's black velvet gown.

On Evening Clothes

Don't neglect buttons as a decorative note for evening clothes. Kay Francis has a pair of diamond-shaped buttons, set with brilliants, which she wears at the high neck of a dinner gown. And one shop displays a pair of jeweled pinwheels which can be used as buttons or clips to trim evening dress or coat.

Elaborate buttons linked together at the neckline with a gold or silver chain makes a smart fastening for fur jackets. Dorothy Lovett owns a hooded coat of sheared beaver fastened with two buttons of highly polished wood inlaid with gold, to match the gold chain connecting them.

Teddy-Bear Eyes

If you want novelty, use large black shoe buttons, like the eyes of your best teddy bear, to fasten a woolly sports jacket. Or lettered wooden buttons which spell your name down your sweater front.

Best of all are the buttons Mary Howard discovered in a souvenir shop in Oregon, where she is currently on location. Gadgets are highly polished slices of English walnuts, the nutmeats removed of course. She is sending 'em to all her friends, nobly refraining from adding "nuts to you."

Choosing the Hat That Brings Out the Wearer's Best Points

The Wearer This Time Being a Woman of Dignity And Grace, With Gray Hair and Pale Blue Eyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"These hats may be all right for young things, but how about me?" queried a friend who had just retired from professional life and is having a good time promoting the activities of women.

"No problem at all," I assured her, and forthwith we went shopping.

My reply was more carefree than the thoughts that engaged me at the moment, for this alert and experienced woman did not wear hats easily, and yet her life made acute the need for an adequate supply which should enhance her appearance. Irregular features created certain requirements and her coloring under the impact of hair partially gray, neutral skin tones, and pale blue eyes was not in any way striking. As we rode and walked toward the shopping center, I considered carefully what qualities in her we should bring into relief by means of hats; and I decided that, physically, her eyes were her best point and that their paleness should be played up as individual even though not, perhaps, strictly beautiful. Furthermore, in the matter of character and temperament, high-breeding and crusading enthusiasms ought to be expressed by elegance touched up with a certain amount of drama.

Brims and Bloused Lines

Gracefully curved brims we soon found were becoming to her; but not exaggerated profile brims. Indeed, she could not wear asymmetrical shapes. However, when it became difficult to find the silhouette needed, the idea broke upon us that the softness we had sought in vain in an outline could be translated into the soft effects of certain trimmings. This fact was revealed when she tried on a small wine-colored felt sailor the upper surface of whose brim was a fluff of clipped knitting wool, fortunately in pigeon-blue. The effect was remarkably good, for this downy fuzz blurred the angularities of the face and the color gave importance to the eyes.

Having discovered that not every brim was becoming but only just the right brim; and that this was not easy to find in hats otherwise acceptable, we invoked our ingenuity once more, and decided that bloused lines in berets ought to be equally flattering, and if these tended too far toward profile silhouettes, the shape could be manipulated to other contours.

The beret that confirmed our theory had a crochet body of chenille and braid in black and two long pink quills extending up and at right angles to the left. These we had changed for quills in two shades of blue—for however monotonous our employment of this color might seem, I was determined to insist on its constant use so as to keep drawing attention to those pale blue eyes.

Chic Takes Precedence

Platform appearances created a subsidiary problem. An audience is annoyed by a hat that conceals a face, and yet my friend's face was not at its best without shadowing. Finally we discovered a hat with the new turret crown (a crown that flares out at the top) and a very shallow visor brim, executed in Persian-blue velvet, with a center section of dark mink and little mink tails dribbling at the front. Worn slightly tipped over the right eye, it did not obscure the face, only part of one eyebrow, and did frame it becomingly. It was a very smart chapeau. In an altogether different silhouette we found a second solution.

The shape was frankly off-the-face, which we had hitherto considered impossible, but the breadth of the flare and its height seemed to claim undivided attention and the ciré satin, again blue, that was finely shirred in honeycomb upon the entire surface gave it such dominance that one could not doubt its rightness. H. J. K.

Exclusive Debutante Footwear

Two new entries in the Stocking Fit Suede series. Like our other elasticized suedes, these fashions, too, have that comfortable, stretchable, glove fit which gives your foot a streamlined appearance. Shoe Salon, second floor.

Peek-toe pump in black suede with V neck. Stitched ribbon trimming is arranged to shorten the look of the foot. **$8.95.**

Spat pump in ribbon-trimmed suede. The scroll treatment of the ribbon is extremely slenderizing. Black, brown, green, wine. **$8.95.**

Stearns
BOSTON

THE NEW LOOK

Our Consulting Director will study you and your hair and advise you about the new look in coiffures. This season, hair is higher at the sides with something interesting going on in front. The back may be as you wish—short with a new neatness or long, worn in a snood or tied back with velvet. Background for this new look is a Stearns permanent at $15, $20 or $30. Call LIBerty 0165 for an appointment with our Consulting Director.

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FOUNDATION GARMENTS—Complete line to take care of your important needs, including such brands as Bien Jolie, Nemo, Maiden Form, and Practical Front.

UNDERWEAR—Slips, Nighties, Panties, with such brands as Barbizon and Seamprufe, at lowest prices.

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BLOUSES AND SHIRTS—In the latest Fall fashion. Sizes up to 46, which includes famous "Tops" by Barbizon ..... $1.98 up

SWEATERS AND SKIRTS—Woolly, smart, soft, in' newest Fall colors $1.98

DRESSES—For street and dress, well tailored, smartly designed, in wools and silks, from ..... $3.98 to $7.95

CLOTH COATS—Well tailored, new fitted lines, interlined, from ..... $12.95 up

HANDBAGS—Black, brown, blue, $2.00 to $5.00. (Also large selection of smart gloves to match, from $1.00.)

HATS—A wide variety in both conservative and ultra styles ..... $1.98 up

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Right: Chic 'gore throat' pump of black, brown or wine suede $12.75.

Above: Imported "Alpinaire" of black, brown or wine suede . . . also black, brown, blue calf $9.75.

Right: Smart black suede gore step-in with elasticized quarters $12.75.

Below: Stunning in gold or silver kid. Also in black or white satin, gold piping $12.75.

It's new · different · and loads of fun . . . selecting your Fall footwear with the aid of a beautiful costume coordination book . . . knowing that all your accessories blend perfectly. It's just another of the many services that will make your visit here an unqualified success.

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First chill days of Autumn remind you how comfortable a brief jacket of fur would feel. Wear one now over your suit or your wool frocks. Wear it later over a furless cloth coat. Wear it all Winter as an evening wrap. Whenever and however you wear it, you'll always look like a fashion plate. Fur Salon, sixth floor.

London-dyed Squirrel jackets, $165. **Tipped Australian Opossum jacket, $200.**

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